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GREEN'S Fruit Grower

"A MAGAZINE WITH A MISSION"

NOVEMBER, 1909

Only the Best is Good Enough
for the Family

VOLUME 84, NO. 1. JANUARY 6, 1910.
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Clipped from Green's Fruit Grower.

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GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER

A Monthly Magazine for the Fruit Growing Farmer and His Family.

CHARLES A. GREEN, Editor

Volume 29.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., NOVEMBER, 1909.

Number 11.

Commercial Orchard Management

D. E. Bingham and Others Before Wisconsin Horticultural Society.

For the First Five Years.—The management of a commercial orchard for the first five years will differ. Methods of cultivation will differ with regard to location. If your orchard is on hilly land where the possibilities are of considerable washing, I would not advise cultivation as if it were situated on level land.

The orchard should be started a year before planting, getting the ground in good condition, planting a hoed crop so that the ground will get thorough cultivation. The object to be attained is to get the ground in such a condition that the trees will grow vigorously from the start. Plant as early in the spring as you possibly can, give good cultivation all summer.

We cannot all afford to cultivate this orchard without any cropping, so we rotate as much as we can and grow as many of the legumes as we can. We crop this commercial orchard for ten years.

Watch your young trees. If they are making too much wood in one season, are growing too rapidly, put this orchard into clover crop one year; as soon as a crop is cut turn under and put in another crop of clover; follow this with a crop of potatoes, beans and peas. Seek to keep the soil full of humus. The second crop of clover should be turned under, if you follow the rotation of potatoes, etc.

For cover crops use oats or peas. Prune and spray the young orchard once a year at least. If you have no crop of fruit, it is no reason why you should not spray as thoroughly as though you expected a crop of fruit. Spray to protect the foliage, for in a good healthy foliage we have the life of the tree.

In regard to cultivation, a disc harrow will do good work. If you use a plow, plow very shallow, a gang-plow is good, plow just enough to turn under the cover crop.

For the Second Five Years.—J. S. Palmer said before the Wisconsin State Society: The young commercial orchard having received during its first five years good cultivation has made vigorous growth. Now it should be large enough to begin business. The four cardinal principles of good orchard management are pruning, spraying, cultivation and fertilizing. Late in March or early in April go over the orchard and remove all sap sprouts and unshapely branches, always holding the balance of the tree a little to the southwest. It is usually better to endure an unsightly or mis-shapen branch if large than to remove it, as great injury to the tree may result by very severe pruning, in fact most severe pruning should be done before the fifth year. Always cover all large wounds with wax or paint. When pruning wherever large limbs form crotches liable to split, the danger may be obviated in great measure by intertwining twigs, thus forming a living brace. If this important matter were more often attended to in time many valuable trees might be saved that otherwise split down with the load of apples when fruiting really begins.

Spray just as green leaves begin to show with bordeaux mixture 5-5-30, with 3 lbs. arsenate of lead added to each 50 gal. of mixture, then after the blossoms fall, spray again, using same quantity of arsenate of lead with bordeaux 3-3-50, and again about ten days later with the same.

Cultivation and Care of Orchard.

Plow and cultivate thoroughly in early spring and continue cultivation until June when oats may be sowed about 1½ bus. per acre with six quarts medium clover seed. Care should be exercised in plowing to cause as little injury to the trees as possible. Use a slow steady team with low hame harness and short whiffle trees and do not plow too deep near the trees. In fact surface cultivation is all that is required. The spring tooth and list harrows are the best implements for orchard use and most cultivation can be done with them. When the oats are about ready to head, mow, allowing the crop to remain for a mulch, thus in-

sure a good growth of clover. This will complete the cultivation for this season. This treatment will check the growth and start the development of fruit buds. The next season spraying should be attended to as before and no cultivation will be necessary. When the clover is beginning to blossom it should be cut and if abundance of barnyard manure is at hand to maintain the fer-

row strip between the rows, reseeding to clover as often as necessary to keep out June grass, timothy and other undesirable growth. Keep all stock out of the orchard with the possible exception of sheep which may be allowed at certain times to clean up all waste after picking and also in June to destroy the small apples and incidentally the young worms therein. Poultry are beneficial in the orchard at all times and a great aid in keeping insects in check.

The time has passed when we could set a few apple trees in an out of the way place, let nature take its course and

duced apples of eighteen ounces. The fruit buds were weak and small, and the foliage was very small, this year the foliage on the Northwestern was almost as large as your hand, perfectly green and healthy.

After the Tenth Year.—Prof. Sandsten: The best thing when it is ten years old is pruning, and when the pruning is done, I advise you not to use a hatchet or a crosscut saw. I prefer to prune before the sap flows, although a little after the sap has started is all right. I would spray every year, regardless of the crop prospect. I would make the first spraying before the buds begin to swell, or about the time the buds begin to swell. I would use about two to three pounds of copper sulphate and the same amount of lime to the 50 gallons of water. We do not believe in using more than 3 pounds of copper sulphate, because we have found that 3 pounds of copper sulphate is sufficient to prevent the fungous diseases from getting a start. Now, the apple scab spores light on the buds and if we do not spray, these spores will start to develop as soon as the buds expand, so you want to cover the buds with the spray to prevent the spores from germinating. Bear in mind that the spore is just the same as the seed. Then when the buds are about to open, we give the second application, and we use the same mixture. The third application we apply when the petals of the blossoms have fallen. We use the same mixture but to it we add from two to three pounds of arsenate of lead; this is to get the first brood of the codling moth. Now, the only reason for putting the lime in for the first two sprayings is to indicate where you have been spraying. We spray at least once more, using the same mixture of 3-3, together with arsenate of lead, or we use the 4 and 6 formula (4 of copper sulphate and 6 of lime). I do not believe in the 5-5 formula, our lime is not pure lime, and for that reason 5 pounds of our lime will hardly ever neutralize 5 pounds of copper sulphate and an injury is done to the foliage and fruit.

Spraying and Cropping.

After the spraying is done comes the question of cultivation. I would lay down as a general rule that an orchard should be cultivated and then we will modify this rule to meet the conditions of the individual grower and that is the only rule you can lay down. We have a portion of our orchard at the Experiment Station that has been in sod for a number of years. Of course it is rather steep, but let me tell you that anyone can go into that orchard at fruiting time and see the difference, not only in the vigor and health of the trees, but in the amount and quality of the fruit on the trees, and I do not care what the advocates of sod orchards may say or do I will stick to thorough cultivation and I think every progressive, up-to-date, successful fruit grower will do the same.

Mr. Bingham: I do not believe in sheep. They are all right, but I do not want them in the orchard. Give me the hog. He can get more grubs and insects than any other animal I know of, and he will do no damage, and then you have something to eat later. Do not let him do all the cultivation.

The cover crops I would plant about the middle of July, and I sow oats. Clover is all right, but you want to look out, as otherwise you may get too much wood growth. You do not want to grow too much wood, you want to have fruit and as long as you have too much nitrogen in your soil, you will have fine looking trees, good growers, but you will be minus the fruit. I do not believe in raising crops of clover, and turning them under; the average soil, on which we grow apples, has nitrogen in it, what we generally need is phosphoric acid and that you can apply accordingly. I should not keep on cultivating, if I found that the orchard was growing too rapidly, is producing too much wood, but should be inclined to seed it down for a year or two, only until the wood growth declines. I will tell you the reason for it. You know the tree has to get food supply in order to grow and if you have a covering on the ground of sod, the air and sun is shut out, there is no decomposition of the



THE KING OF FRUITS.—THE AMERICAN APPLE.

tility there may be no objection to removing this crop for hay, but otherwise it should remain on the ground. A second cutting will be necessary just before its time to pick the apples, which may also remain.

The next season plow and cultivate in spring. When the oats and clover treatment may be repeated as before. In a climate subject to excessive heat and drouth in late summer and fall we should conserve moisture as much as possible through this season and I know of no better way than to keep the ground well covered with clover.

Heavy manuring may be done at any time except perhaps in September when such treatment may cause a late growth of wood which failing to ripen would be liable to injury by winter killing. Plowing late in October or November may sometimes be beneficial in destroying the larvae of the apple gouger and many other insects and seldom causes injury by freezing. Some of our best orchard ground is so hilly as to make continual plowing impracticable. Where this is the case mulching may be resorted to and very good results have been obtained by continued mulching. But if possible plow even if only a nar-

get apples. Apple growing at present is a thorough going business proposition and like every other crop grown from the soil we cannot get a satisfactory result without intelligent effort on our part.

Mr. Bingham said: We do not seed down the orchard to get it into bearing. We do the reverse. We like to cultivate our orchards to make them bear; we find an orchard in sod will not produce apples, but we give those orchards a little cultivation, and the first year after we start cultivation we notice our results, we notice a difference in the foliage, a difference in the growth of the tree, the health of the tree, it is so complete a change from a tree with little small foliage to one of vigorous healthy foliage, that the man that sees those things never would allow an orchard in our section of the country to go back into sod. That has been demonstrated fully. The largest apple that I could get in that orchard under the sod system was six ounces, this year, with but one year's cultivation—that orchard was plowed last fall, a year ago, and cultivated this summer, clean culture, a crop of oats, a cover crop, and this year, the same trees pro-

materials in the soil, because the air cannot act upon it, the soil is stagnant, not aerated, and in such condition is not a fit home for the roots to live in, they have to have air like everything else that is alive. Further, sod orchards are more subject to droughts; an orchard in cultivation will stand twice as much drought than a sod orchard, and that means a great deal where we are subject to summer drought, and the droughts generally come in the season when our fruit is growing, and so the fruit needs a large amount of moisture in order to develop the proper size. I do not know that I can enlarge upon this any more; I think the subject has been gone over quite fully from the infancy of the orchard up to old age.

The Possibilities of Fruit Raising.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by Arthur G. Symonds.

It is said that fruit from the New England states has the finest flavor of any raised in this country. Apples from this section find ready markets in the south, the middle west, and in England and Germany. Good prices are always paid for No. 1 Baldwins and those who are industrious enough to raise them are well repaid for the labor involved. Fruit raising is fast becoming a special industry in New Hampshire where the soil is especially well adapted to that purpose. The worn out, rocky, or abandoned farms are fast being taken up and converted into money making fruit farms.

The soil containing the elements most necessary for the rapid growth of apple trees, in many cases needs no additional fertilizer to stimulate the growth of the tree. When fertilizer is necessary that made by hens, cows, horses, and sheep is applied around the trees late in the fall or early in the spring.

Usually the trees set out are purchased from a nursery house, but in some cases where the farm is considerably run out and many young apple trees have sprung up, these are transplanted the proper distance apart and grafted to Baldwins. All the thrifty trees upon the place are also grafted and such trees will commence to bear from four to six years after the scions are set. Grafting by scions is the usual method employed. The young trees transplanted or the nursery stock planted require eight to ten years to come into bearing.

The only care the young trees require for the first few years is to be pruned and fertilized once a year. If a rapid growth is desired plowing and cultivating the land around the trees helps materially to advance their growth. When the trees reach bearing condition they need to be sprayed with bordeaux mixture to free them from pests that injure the fruit. Scraping the old bark from old trees also helps to destroy injurious insects and enhances the thrift of the trees.

In this vicinity is a farm literally covered over with Red Macintosh apple trees. The owner a number of years ago commenced to set out these trees along the stone walls bordering his farm and in rough and rocky places about the farm and the trees thrived so well under adverse treatment and conditions he continued to set them out until to-day his farm is one vast orchard. The Red Macintosh apple retails in the Boston market at five cents each or two for five or three for ten cents, so he has no difficulty in disposing of his apples at a commission house. He receives from \$4 to \$6 a barrel and it will not be but a few years before his income will be enormous.

A dozen cows are kept upon this farm, and the cream is sold, and the skimmed milk is fed to pigs which are put in a new enclosure each year in a rough pasture and allowed to root up and work the land. The apple trees are protected from the hogs by a stiff wire or board fence. The rooting up and stirring of the soil and the fertilizer of the hogs and cows, spread around the apple trees causes dark green luxuriant foliage and promotes rapid growth and great productivity of fruit.

Another farm in a neighboring town has an orchard of 1000 trees, nearly all of the Baldwin variety, and it is not unusual for a season's crop to net the owner \$5000.

A prominent farmer who has devoted nearly half of his life to dairying, has commenced to convert his farm into an apple orchard. In conjunction with another farmer he ships his apples direct to Liverpool, doing away with the middleman, receiving the top notch price for his fruit. His annual crop now amounts to 200 to 500 barrels and with 2000 trees, three-fourths of which have not yet come into bearing, think of his income a few years hence!

This farm is upon an eastern slope of a hill and is an ideal one for fruit.

Apple trees coming up from seed of their own accord have been grafted and turned to profit. The elevation is high and is not reached by the heavy frosts until late in the season. The land about his orchard is occasionally plowed, lightly manured, and sowed down. Amongst the smaller trees a crop of corn or potatoes is raised the first season, and sowed to oats and grass the second season. Some of the old trees have had very little attention paid to them for years yet they continue to bear well.

The largest apple farm in New Hampshire is located in Hillsboro county. Years ago the farm was considered almost worthless, the land was so rocky and hard to work. The present owner, realizing the possibilities of raising apples upon this rock ribbed farm, purchased it for a song. Trees upon the place were grafted, others were set out, and year by year his orchard has grown until to-day his income from a season's crop is \$10,000.

These apple trees are fertilized by hen manure and 10,000 hens are kept in 500 houses. A in shape, accommodating twenty hens each, scattered among the trees, over the farm. The number of hens were increased as the size of his orchard was enlarged and the two industries carried along together.



Sorting and barreling Niagara county, New York, apples.

What these men have done others can do. There are plenty of vacant farms or farms that can be purchased reasonably in New England and other parts of the country adapted to fruit raising. Why allow the young man to leave the farm, drift to the city, and become a wage slave, dependent upon a corporation for a living? Why not show him the possibilities of fruit raising and let him become an independent land owner and capitalist? The land is waiting his arrival and the markets of the world are yawning for his apple crop. Fruit raising means opportunity to the young men and its possibilities have never yet been fathomed.

Death of Our Esteemed Correspondent.

Editor of Green's Fruit Grower: I enclose a clipping containing the sad news of the death of George Bancroft Griffith, of East Lempster, N. H., a writer for Green's Fruit Grower.

I knew him personally. His picture, on page 10 of the October Fruit Grower, is a good likeness. He has laid down his pen, but his writings will endure for many generations.

I first met him at a Sunday School convention, of which he was the secretary. He was a Christian soldier and comrade of the G. A. R., and is now mustered out.—F. J. Tenney.

"On May 25, 1863, Mr. Griffith enlisted in Co. A, 1st regiment, N. H. volunteer artillery. Later on General Grant appointed him on the medical staff as steward in the hospital. He was discharged in Concord in September, 1865.

"Brother Griffith was a member of St. John Lodge, A. F. and A. M., of Portsmouth. He is also a member of the G. A. R. He was highly esteemed by all in these different organizations to which he belonged. He was a poet of no small rank. His poetry and prose writings had access to many of the leading journals and magazines of America."

His "Breezes from New Hampshire," in Green's Fruit Grower, have been widely read.

The United States tariff law, recently passed, places hides, fence posts, kindling wood and works of art on the Free List.

With Pears.

By Elma Iona Locke.

Baked Pears.—Peel, halve, and core the pears, place in an earthen dish with the cut side up, fill the cavities with sugar, sprinkle with cinnamon, add one-fourth cup of water to each three pears, cover, and bake until soft, from one to three hours, as they are the better for a long baking. When done, drop a spoonful of meringue on each piece and brown slightly, or they may be served cold with a spoonful of whipped cream on each.

Pear Tapioca Pudding.—Put one-half cup of tapioca in a double boiler and add three cups of cold water, cook until clear, sweeten and flavor. Peel and slice six or eight mellow pears, put in a buttered baking dish, pour the tapioca over them and bake until the pears are done. Serve cold with cream.

Pear Puffs.—Sift together one pint of flour, two teaspoons of baking powder, one-half teaspoon of salt, and mix to a soft batter with sweet milk. Butter some baking cups and drop spoonful of batter in each, add a large spoonful of stewed and sweetened pears, then another spoonful of the batter, set the cups in a steamer, and steam for twenty minutes. Serve with preferred pudding sauce.

Pear Salad.—Peel, halve and core ripe, mellow pears, and set in a cold

place. Make a dressing of the yolks of three eggs beaten very light, one teaspoon of sugar, one-half teaspoon of salt and one-fourth teaspoon of white ginger. Beat until thoroughly mixed, then add the juice of two lemons, pour it over the pears and set on ice for one hour before serving.

Pear Custard.—Stew the pears until quite soft, press them through a sieve, and to one pint of the pulp add one cup of sugar, four well beaten eggs, one pint of sweet milk, flavor with nutmeg or lemon, and bake until set.

Pear Chips.—Slice eight pounds of pears, four lemons, and one-half box of preserved ginger. Cover all with five pounds of sugar and let stand over night. Then simmer gently until tender and transparent. Seal up hot.

Pickled Pears.—Three quarts of vinegar, one pound of brown sugar, one-half cup of molasses. Put one ounce of whole cloves, one-half ounce each of allspice and cinnamon, and one tablespoon of ginger in a bag, and add. Cook five pounds of pears in this syrup until soft, then seal hot.

To clean gilt frames, wipe the frames gently with a piece of sponge dampened with spirits of wine or oil of turpentine, and allow them to dry themselves.

A dash of lemon juice in plain water makes a cleansing tooth wash, not only removing the tartar, but sweetening the breath.

The most successful way to mend broken china is the following formula: Powder a small quantity of lime and take the white of one egg and mix together to a paste. Apply this quickly to the china to be mended, place the broken pieces together firmly, and they will become set and strong. It is unusual when china breaks in the same place again after being mended with this paste.

Not every housekeeper knows that a cupful of ripe olives added to the beef stew just before it is taken up is an improvement to a common dish. A dash of paprika and a little minced parsley should also go in.

Fruit used as a centerpiece is very handsome when dipped first into white of egg, lightly beaten, then in granulated sugar. Dry on a sieve and serve very cold on a bed of grape leaves. Grapes, plums and berries are the most adapted to this form of serving. Apples and peaches are best left with their blushing cheeks unadorned.

The Humor That was Dr. Hale's.

When the ship of that grand old man, Dr. Edward Everett Hale, crossed the bar recently, bound for the Great Port beyond the skies, eulogy and tribute of every description, save one, was paid him in two hemispheres. That one, which somehow or other was overlooked, should have dealt generously with the delightful sense of humor that was his. For, to us at any rate, this was one of Dr. Hale's "long suits," says "Human Life."

Moreover, we hold that the world can get a better idea of the "great ones" from their playful mementos than from the profound. And so, for our own pleasure, and perhaps for those whose eyes chance to run down these columns, we have picked up here and there a few witticisms made by the man who won fame in many fields, but principally through his authorship of the book, "The Man Without a Country." We give them disconnectedly below:

The famous literary society of New York, the Aldine Association, gave a dinner in his honor some years ago. At it he remarked: "I always accept the Aldine Club's invitations with great pleasure. You have asked me twice in eighty years."

Some one in quandary of trouble one day, asked him what the proper thing was in regard to accepting invitations, to which he replied, "Accept every invitation, say just what you please, and leave town by the next train."

A saying that he constantly used was that his idea of an efficient committee was one which consisted of three persons, one of whom should be in bed with chronic illness, another should be absent in Europe, and he himself should be the third.

To him is attributed the famous story that as Chaplain of the United States Senate he didn't get up every day to pray for the Senators; he just took one look at them, and then prayed for his country.

Once he visited a village school, and received the compliment of his life when a little girl came up after the exercises and asked him, "Are you George Washington?" Considering Dr. Hale's age, his benign and venerable countenance, the young lady was hardly to be blamed.

To one of the Boston papers belongs the credit of this anecdote: "Dr. Hale and the late Bishop Huntington, of New York, were fast friends. The latter had been a Unitarian, and his shift caused a sensation. The Episcopalians have saints assigned to the various days in the year. When an Episcopalian minister writes a letter on any day for which there is a saint, he always writes the name of the saint at the close of the letter instead of the date. Bishop Huntington learned all of these things quickly and began to practice them at once. The first time he had occasion to write to his old friend, Dr. Hale, after joining the church, he used the regulation method of closing his letter, placing "St. Michael's Day" after his signature. A reply from the doctor came, and after his name he had written in a full, round hand, "Wash Day."

We conclude with a clever little rejoinder he made on one occasion when asked which of his lectures he considered the best. "A new one I have just written on sleep, to be illustrated by the audience." Which, of course, was base slander on himself, for the head of not even the most torpid-livered person present ever went a-nodding while Dr. Hale was speaking.

Cultivate the Orchard.

"The young orchard should be cultivated," says State Zoologist Surface, of Pa., "but not with grain or grass crops. Corn, potatoes, beans, or other vegetables, well cultivated, are ideal for a young orchard. The ground should be stirred every two or three weeks until the middle of August. In going through the orchard with the harrow, care should be taken not to injure, bruise, or 'bark' the trees. To avoid this the horses ought to be muzzled and the outside portions of traces and whiffletrees padded."

In going through young orchards early in the season, for the purpose of demonstrating pruning, Prof. Surface found many cases of trees which had been seriously damaged through being grazed by whiffletrees, or struck or bitten by the horses. In going through the orchard rub off all unnecessary sprouts.

Plant this fall hardy trees, currants, gooseberries, raspberries, blackberries. Cover each plant with strawy manure. Then you will gain almost one year over the same things planted next spring. Do not plant roses, peaches or strawberries at the north in fall.

Speaking of Australia, "Earth," said he, "is here so kind that just tickle her with a hoe and she laughs with a harvest."

Fruit Helps

By
Professor
H. E. Van Deman
Associate
Editor.



The Apple Question.

The apple question is the greatest of all that concerns the fruit growers of America and it will always be so. In the centuries to come apples will be used more than any other fruit, as they are now, and the proportion may increase. It is an interesting thought as to what the future will reveal, not only in the industry in general, but what will be the popular varieties then and their character. It is to be hoped that there will be as much improvement as there has been within the last century or two, but it is probable that our descendants "of the third and fourth generations," at least, will eat Northern Spy, Spitzenberg, Winesap, Jonathan, Grimes, Jelferis and some others that we prize to-day.

When we think of the vast territory over which the apple is grown in North America and the number and range of the varieties that succeed and fail, here and there, as the case may be, we may well be astonished. From ocean to ocean and from north of the Great Lakes nearly to the Gulf of Mexico the apple is our most popular fruit. We may tire of peaches, grapes, oranges, pineapples and many other kinds, but never of good apples. I have often been where all these and many more were to be had in abundance, but whatever might cloy the appetite the apple was always welcome.

But the various conditions under which apple orchards flourish or fail and the behavior of the varieties is what most concerns the practical grower. Aside from the question of what best suits the home folks, and which is really the most important of all fruit questions to those who live in the country, is, how can the most money be made by the apple grower? All cannot live at one place and it is well that there is no need to do so nor is it required to all grow the same varieties. The country people should first provide their own homes with an abundance of apples and then they have both the duty and privilege of satisfying the wants of those who inhabit the towns and cities, and also those who live in many sections where apples do not succeed. There is, or should be, more than mere money making in commercial fruit growing. There should be not only financial profit to the grower, but pleasure in the consciousness of having given value received and satisfied the consumer in every way. Indeed, that is good business, for a satisfied customer is the best advertisement possible.

One of the most important features of commercial apple growing is to produce fruit that is attractive in appearance. The average customer buys largely with his eyes and does not give the attention to quality that is deserved. There should be an honest and persistent attempt on the part of the grower to give both good quality and good looks. Fortunately, there are varieties that combine these two prime features. And this brings us to one of the most vigorously contested points in our apple culture—the comparison between eastern and western opportunities and the character of the fruit.

The conditions of climate are so different that there is no wonder that comparisons are drawn and that there is room for it. Taking the Rocky Mountains as the dividing line there are two great regions that are as diverse in their conditions as they are separated geographically. Apple growing is very recent on the Pacific side, compared with that of the eastern states. Orchards have grown to old age and died before the apple industry was known on the Pacific slope. The whole business depends on the fickleness of the seasons in all the territory from the mountains eastward, except in a few rare cases, but to the westward the irrigation almost eliminates the question of climatic conditions. In a few sections of the far west there is rainfall sufficient for producing apples, but about all that are grown there are the direct result of irrigation. And they have made a mark in the apple world not soon to be forgotten. Western apples have really set the standard and the question with the eastern growers is, how they are to meet it in the markets of the world. The beauty of the apples of the west is famous. This is accounted for by the clear and dry air and the long days of sunshine that are common there.

It is not generally understood that the summer days of Oregon, Washington and British Columbia are longer by several hours than those of Virginia and New York and that the development of the plant growth, which depends on the sunshine, is correspondingly greater in a given time. Those who have never seen these apples can have but a faint idea of their vigorous and often dainty coloring. West of the Cascade range and on the islands of Puget Sound, where irrigation is not necessary, the apples are usually not so highly colored as those of the regions east of the Cascades, where irrigation is almost universal. I have recently been over several of these larger islands and found the orchards to be small and usually not well cared for. There is not the stimulus to plant and push them that the growers have east of the Cascades, their pears, cherries and berries are of the highest excellence.

As to the flavor of the western apples, there is a general impression that it is not equal to that of the eastern ones, even when the same varieties are considered. Now there are poorly flavored apples in all sections and those of the Pacific coast are not an exception, neither are they exceptionally bad. Those that have been grown in orchards that have been over irrigated are often stimulated to unnatural growth and are lacking in high flavor, and the same is true of those that have not had water enough and are small and lacking in development. Nature has her balance and it should be maintained reasonably near the standard to get the best results. I have tasted very badly flavored apples in the central and eastern states from these same causes, especially the latter one. Generally speaking, there may be something in favor of the apples from the northeastern states and Canada, but it is more than offset by better color and size of the apples from the northwest. And I will say further, that I have eaten many apples from the latter region that were as well flavored as any that I ever ate from New England or Ontario. But in the matter of color and size I do not think the eastern apples can possibly be made generally to equal those of the west.

The varieties commonly grown in the west that rank high in the market scale are the same as are popular in the east, with few exceptions. Among these are Yellow Newtown, Esopus Spitzenberg, Jonathan, Winesap, Rome Beauty, Stayman, Grimes, Banana and Delicious. The two latter are new and not so well tried as to warrant unlimited confidence by planters, but Delicious seems especially promising and its flavor is exquisite.

The western orchardists far surpass those of the east in the matters of orchard treatment, and grading the fruit and packing it. Perhaps I should not say that the western fruit growers are more honest but they certainly use far more care and are reaping their just reward. They get about as much per bushel box for their apples as the eastern growers do per barrel. This is three times the price. And by this I mean the net price at the orchard, which is surely a sad reflection on the eastern growers, especially when we consider the long haul by rail across the continent. The cost of production may be a little higher in the west but the net returns fully justify whatever the expenses may be. If the orchards bring a net revenue of from \$200 to \$500 per acre nearly every year, as many of them do, what is their cash value? The answer is not difficult to make.

Answers to Inquiries.

A reader in central Delaware asks if the Pomeroy walnut will succeed there and what other varieties may be as good or better. Also what soil suits this class of nuts best. And he also asks if any kind of pecan has been found that will be a success there.

Reply: There is no doubt that the Persian (or English) walnuts will and do grow successfully in Delaware and all along the Atlantic coast region. The main reason why this valuable nut has not been grown much more generally in that region is that the flowers of too sexes do not always bloom at the same time and therefore the trees are not fruitful in all cases. But the trees that do produce their flowers together bear very well and there are found here and there trees that are very productive and valuable. The Pomeroy variety is one of this character and the tree is hardy in New York, where it originated, and also in other eastern states. There is another very fine variety that originated at West Willow, Pennsylvania, on the farm of a Mr. Rush, and bears his name. It is really a very fine nut and the trees are hardy.

Some of the seedlings of these varieties have proved to be very good and

the nuts just like the originals, but grafted trees would be the surest and when they can be had there need be no doubt of their value. In the meantime seedlings may be tried. Here and there may be found very good trees in bearing that are excellent. This walnut will not succeed in the central states because of the trees not being able to endure the winters, and I think this is owing to the violent changes of temperature rather than the degree of cold. But on the Pacific coast there are some very extensive orchards and many small ones and almost innumerable trees scattered from California to British Columbia.

The soil that suits this tree best is a rich loam and it may be either clay or sandy. There should be good underdrainage. Hardpan subsoils are not good for the walnut. The trees should be not less than forty feet apart and fifty is better, for they live long and attain good size.

As to the pecan, it will grow in Delaware and north of there as well but that is about the northern limit of its success. There are good trees in bearing in Delaware and some quite old ones among them. All are seedlings so far as I have seen but I believe that some of the more hardy and earlier ripening of the named varieties will succeed there. Money-maker may be one of this kind and possibly the Van Deman. There are some varieties of more recent introduction that I think will be entirely successful in the regions where little has been done in planting the pecan, but so far there are no grafted trees for sale. One from Indiana that I saw and ate is of especially fine character and another from Missouri promises to be valuable. It will take time to develop these hardy and early kinds but so it has been with many other valuable things. We should keep on testing the most promising kinds and in time to come someone will be rewarded with success.

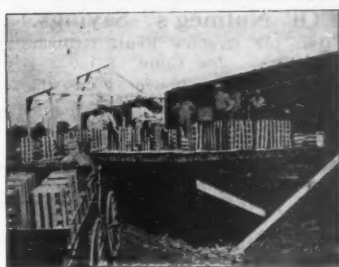
S. W. M., of Colorado, wishes that directions be given for getting apple scions and roots and how to make them into root grafts.

Reply: There is nothing mysterious or very difficult about this matter, but it requires special knowledge and careful attention to details.

Scions should be cut from very healthy and thrifty trees and those that are in bearing are to be preferred, especially because there can then be no doubt of the true identity of the varieties. The scions should be a foot or more long, as large as a lead pencil at the butt, and with well developed buds. Seedlings should be bought of nurserymen who make a business of growing them. Roots from orchard trees are worthless. Those of one year's growth are usually the best, but I have found two year olds very good. They should be free from root diseases, and any that are not are worse than worthless. These roots are advertised in the rural papers and nursery catalogs. They should be stored in damp sawdust or leaf mold and the scions the same. The grafting is done during the months of January, February and March, and in any room or cellar where it is light and comfortable to work. The necessary tools are a very sharp and thin bladed knife, such as shoemakers use, and waxed thread for tying the roots and scions after having been put together. This thread is made by soaking common cotton twist, such as is used for sewing carpets, in boiling grafting wax.

The roots should be cut in sections from four to six inches long and all side or hair roots cut away. The scions should be cut in sections from six to seven inches long. With the two on a table before the grafter and the knife as sharp as a razor it is only a matter of knowledge and skill to do the splicing. Make a long sloping cut on the top of the root section and butt of the scion. Make a slit in the cut surface, a little nearer the point of each than the center, so the tongues can be slipped together and a firm union made, which is really a "tongue splice." This is now ready for wrapping with the waxed thread, and about a ten-ply will be sufficient. The wax makes the thread so sticky that there is no need of making a knot to secure it. The thread is easily broken by a gentle jerk. A little practice will teach the grafter how to do this simple thing quickly and well. Care should be used to not allow the roots or grafts to become dry before they are packed away in boxes of damp sawdust or woods mold. These should be stored in a very cool and moist place. Cellars are sometimes too warm and induce growth. Of course each bundle should be carefully labeled.

When the first sign of spring appears the time has come for planting in the ground. The soil should be plowed deep and harrowed to perfection. With a line stretched where the nursery



A subscriber of Green's Fruit Grower shipping cantaloupes at Humland, Tenn.

roots are to be the grafts should be put in very firmly with a spade or dibble, leaving out only about two inches or less of their tips. Good tillage should follow at once and be kept up until the growing season is over. With careful attention to all these details there should be little trouble in growing nice trees, but in the rush and multiplicity of things needing attention on a farm it is often better to buy the trees from a reliable nursery than to grow them. However, there is something very interesting in working at such things and it is not lost labor even if there is little real money profit in it.

C. E. M., of Massachusetts, asks about planting peach seeds.

Reply: There is nothing difficult about this matter, but there are certain things that must be understood and done. The seeds should not be allowed to become very dry or they may not germinate. By this I do not mean that those that have become dry on the outside will not grow, but that they should have been kept reasonably damp and cool and in cold storage if kept from one year to the next. The best results are with seeds that are of the present year's crop. They may be planted directly into nursery rows this fall or bedded down for the winter and planted next spring. In the former case the ground should be plowed and harrowed thoroughly. The furrows for receiving the seeds should be made with a plow and about four or five inches deep. The seeds are to be dropped about five or six inches apart and covered at once. They need no attention until they come up the next spring, when tillage should begin at once and be kept up all the summer.

The other plan is to bed them down at once and plant the next spring. This is done by digging beds about six inches deep and about three feet wide, cleaning out the soil entirely. Spread the peach seeds over the bottom in a mass two or three inches deep and cover with soil to the level of the ground. Very early in the spring they should be planted as already described.

H. E. Van Deman.

Lost, to the Farmers, Nearly \$600,000,000 a Year.

That there are yearly losses to the farm products of the country chargeable to insect pests aggregating \$595,100,000; and that these losses are due, directly, to the alarming decrease of birds, which kill the insects, are the statements made by Reginald Wright Kauffman, who has undertaken a serious and exhaustive study of bird extermination and its causes, in the current number of "Hampton's Magazine."

The farmers of the country have suffered losses, due to the increasing hordes of destructive pests. In the face of these armies of insects, worms and scales, the farmer often stood helpless; unable to cope with them. He saw his corn, hay, tobacco, fruit and truck crops perish. Year by year, unknown to him, the birds—the only effective battling legion against these pests—have been decreasing! They were being wantonly slain to satisfy the demands of woman's vanity.

Because of this slaughter of birds the losses to the farmers have reached the present appalling figures. Government statisticians now estimate that there is a yearly loss of \$200,000,000 on the country's cereal crop, including wheat, rye, barley, etc.; of \$53,000,000 on hay; of \$53,000,000 on truck crops; of \$27,000,000 on fruits, and of \$175,000,000 on animal products, and, including other farm products, an aggregate of nearly \$600,000,000 which might be added to the farmers' bank rolls—if the birds were properly protected.

An eastern tenderfoot down at the Rocky Ford fair the other day attempted to be funny at the expense of one of the natives, poking his cane at a big Pike's peak squash: "I say, they raise bigger apples than that where I came from." The native with contempt replied: "Apples, is it? Them's not apples, them's wonderberries."

"Ol' Nutmeg's" Sayings.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by Joe Cone.

A little farm, a house your own,
All other things surpass;
A field well tilled, a barn well filled,
Hard times can go to grass.
Even the hen likes a full crop.
Talk ain't allus cheap fur the feller
who hez tew listen.
Give yewr neighbors a generous
sample uv that new fruit uv yewr'n.
The gun that ain't ludded continues
tew git in its deadly work.
The man who likes tew see things
grow is purty apt tew grow himself.
The wishbone allus hez, an' allus will
be, with the young folks, a bone uv
contention.
A stitch in time is much preferabul
tew a stitch in the small uv the back.
One specked apple will sp'ile a hull
bar'l in a little while; don't be thet
specked apple.

Don't kill the goose that lays the
golden alg; instid uv thet, git a-hold
uv another goose.

It's all right tew take some things
fur granted, but not things yew know
belong tew somebody else.

A smile ain't necessarily a grin; the
heart kin smile when the face remains
like a closed book.

All things come tew him who waits,
but gen'ly they ain't ez good ez the
things yew go out after.

Findin' the North Pole ain't uv ez
much consequence ez findin' a sure
route tew trewth an' jestice.

Ef yew feel thet yewr prayers ain't
heerd it may be yew are shaoutin' tew
laoud intew the receiver.

Ef money burns a hole in yewr
pocket try puttin' it intew a patch uv
ground; thet won't ketch afire.

The trouble with most hens while
scratchin' out a livin' is, thet they
scratch about so much else with it.

The av'rage rustler is allus willin' tew
tell others it's time tew git up an' git
him somethin' tew eat.

The feller who is so willin' tew give
advice order be willin' tew take ha'f
ez much ez he gives.

Turkeys natterally roost high 'long
baout Thanksgiving' time, but who is
goin' tew be unsportsman-like enough
tew blame the turkeys?

The goat is the best fitted anermul
fur bettin' in, but he don't use his
privileges ha'f so much ez does his two
laigged brother.

The automobile may hev helped fix
up the farmer's roads, but it hez also
pushed him, tew a consitterbul extent,
ontew the sidin'.

It is allus safe tew reckon thet the
man who wants tew separate yewr
yewf money hain't got yewr best interests
in view.

The best way tew keep the wolf from
the door is tew tack up a sign on the
outside thet reads: "Energy, Industry
an' Economy."

Perhaps it is becuz the love uv money
is the root uv all evil thet the majority
uv people hev tew keep diggin' at the
root all their lives.

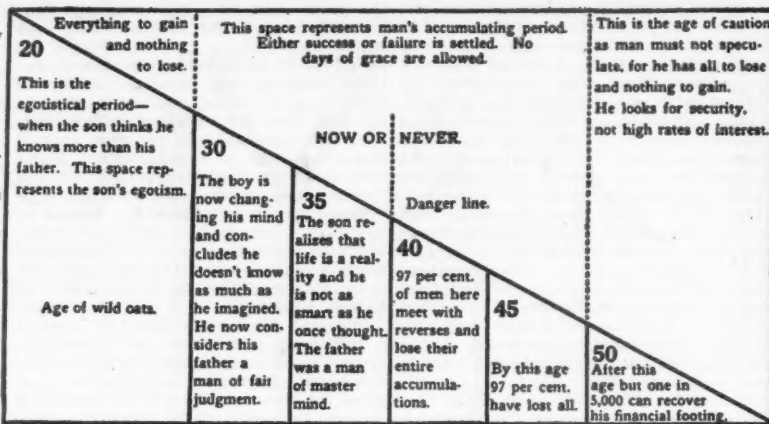
The road tew success is strewn with
many wrecks, but these should serve
ez guide posts an' object lessons tew
the well-meanin' feller on his way.
Thankgivin' time, an' punkin' pie,
An' turkeys roostin' extra high;
Good stuffin', sass an' pie galore—
Yes, thank you, here's my plate fur more!

Athletic Wives.

American women have always had the
reputation of excelling in devotion as
mothers, while Englishwomen have
been considered the more devoted wives.
In England, the husband and wife
usually take their holiday trips together;
in America, the mother and children
make their holidays together, and the
father, when he takes one, usually takes
it alone or with other men. The recent
development of athletics for
women in this country is transforming
women's lives in many ways, and in
nothing more beneficially than in making
them more capable of being companions
for their husbands. They are
gaining strength, in hardihood, in cheer-
fulness and breadth of interest by their
concern for sport. A wife who can ride
to hounds, tramp across country, golf,
play tennis and sail a boat combines
the attractions of comrade, friend and
wife, and triples her power. To add to
a capacity for outdoor life an intelligent
interest in politics from the daily news-
papers, and a well-bred abstention
from domestic themes of conversation
would doubtless make the American
woman the most desirable wife in the
world, and perhaps the nursery would
find her just as delightful and as in-
fluential a power if she came to it from
time to time fresh from a larger world,
instead of limiting her vision to its four
walls.—Geo. Harvey, in "North Ameri-
con Review."

Bodi-Tone

See Liberal trial offer in full page
announcement on cover page 2 of this
issue.



What the Young Man Thinks at Various Periods of His Life.

The above is a marvelous diagram. It is worth to you more than you pay for a yearly subscription to Green's Fruit Grower.

The first column at the left tells what the young man thinks when he is twenty years old. This is the trying period of every boy. He will never see the time when he thinks he knows so much as when he is twenty years old. At this age he is not inclined to take advice, for he believes that he knows more than other people. He is inclined to have contempt for the opinion of his parents no matter how wise they may be.

The next column tells briefly of the maturing of the boy's mind when he begins to realize that he does not know it all and that he can learn a few things from other people.

The next column shows how a boy has improved when he has arrived at the age of 35 years. At this age he has made mistakes. Possibly his mistakes have led to his failure in business. At this age he begins to have respect for the advice of his father and mother, his brothers and sisters, his relatives and friends.

The next column shows what the young man thinks at the age of forty years. At this age the man realizes that he can never accomplish the wonderful things he set out to accomplish when he was twenty or twenty-five years old. It is a good thing for a man to aim at a star, that is to aim high. He will never hit the star but he will reach greater results by the high aim than if he would if he had a lower aim.

It is discouraging to notice that at the age of 45 to 50 most men have failed to accomplish much in the way of business or in professional life. How sad it is to think of the many failures of poor humanity. The causes of these failures are numerous. One cause is the lack of economy. I mean by this wise economy. Wise economy often means the expenditure of money. Here are a few additional causes for failures: loss of health by overwork or over intelligence, lack of industry, selecting the wrong occupation for which the man was not naturally adapted, indorsing notes, speculation in stocks of Wall St. or mining stocks, not understanding legal technicalities, or not getting the advice of a lawyer before making important contracts, engaging in expensive lawsuits, lastly hard luck, or the result of financial panic. I mention hard luck last because it is less often the cause of failure than the other causes I have mentioned.

Every young man and every father should cut out the above diagram and paste it in his hat or in his pocket-book.—C. A. Green.

The College and the Farm.

Farming was once looked upon as drudgery. To-day farming is a science. The prosperous, independent man of the country is the educated, scientific farmer. No longer is he the isolated, sun-to-sun "man with the hoe." The college, with its science pointing a better way, has changed the farmer from a hardy son of the soil to a prince of the land.

If all the money spent for all the education in all the United States gave back to the nation nothing but the increased results of the farm, the expenditure would be cheap, even though the amount were doubled.

The increased prosperity of the farm is not being left entirely to the son. The college is educating the father too. Instead of asking the father to go to college, the college is going to him. Slowly at first, but rapidly now every farmer in every state is being reached, and he is being taught the science of farming in all its branches, including fertilization, the choice of seeds, the ways of planting,

stock and poultry raising, butter making, the eradication of destroying insects, fruit growing, forestry, and the hundred and one things so necessary to know in the greater development and prosperity of the farm.

To-day we listen to theories, and then learn by seeing and doing. When an agricultural college takes its experiments, and the sample products of those experiments, and the professors who did the experimenting aboard a train and goes traveling over a state, meeting crowds of farmers at numerous stations, and there telling them and demonstrating to them what may be accomplished by mixing a little thought and science with seeds and soil, the farmer is given an added interest, and the owner realizes that his old eighty acres is more valuable than he had supposed. The professors make a study of local as well as of general conditions, and thus they are able to offer practical suggestions and helps to the farmers contending with problems peculiarly their own. The railroad officials readily co-operate in the movement of the special agricultural trains.

All agricultural trains are not alike, for peculiar conditions in different states make peculiar trains. But here is a fair sample—the third demonstration train sent out last year by Washington State College. This train was devoted to fruit growing, and covered the great fruit belt of Washington. It carried a flat car equipped with a power spray for spraying tests, together with several trees for showing proper and improper methods of spraying and pruning. A baggage car contained an exhibit of cases showing the life history of insect pests, together with demonstrations of the latest improved methods of pruning, handling and packing fruit, as well as a fruit growers' library. The private car of the general manager of the railway system was at the disposal of the members of the party.—By Edwin L. Barker, in "American Educational Review."

Education Must Be Taken to the Farmers.

See illustration on Page Seventeen.

At the national convention of bankers in Chicago, held recently, James J. Hill spoke on agricultural conditions in this country. Two or three paragraphs from Mr. Hill's speech are given below:

"There were more than 10,000,000 people at work on the farms in this country in 1900, and it needs a big school and a big teaching force to take them all in.

"The farmer has been discouraged by seeing every other industry preferred to his. A false policy of stimulating these by legislative favors has naturally tended to tempt the intelligent, energetic and ambitious into other occupations.

"While much praise is due to what is now being done, and well done, by the agricultural experiment stations and colleges, by the department of agriculture and by farmers' institutes and other agencies, the job is too big for them. When we set out to educate the children in the public schools we do not establish one or two large ones in each state and expect them to go there. The farmer is almost as numerous, as much in need of instruction and as unable to leave home in search of it or to absorb it through literary channels as the child. The education must be taken to him. If all the graduates of all the agricultural colleges were sent out as missionaries to the farm there would not be enough of them to do the work. But it is the sort of work in which every state should engage without delay.

"What has to be taught is not abstruse. While the high grade farming can furnish employment for the best intelligence, instruction in a few simple subjects will enable the ordinary farmer to double his product."

Some Delicious Soups.

One of the greatest helps toward a successful luncheon or dinner is a good soup. It starts a dinner off right and puts one in a good humor. Here are some modes of making toothsome soups:

Okra Soup.—To make okra soup, take a shank bone, or three pounds of beef, and boil in three quarts of water until tender, skimming when necessary. Add one quart of chopped okra, one pint of prepared tomatoes, one onion cut fine, pepper and salt to taste. If desired four hard boiled eggs may be cut up and added before serving. This soup should boil three or four hours.

Tomato Soup.—Cook thoroughly one can of tomatoes, and put through a colander; heat one quart of milk, season with salt, pepper and butter. When ready to use put a small teaspoon of soda in the tomatoes; let effervesce; then put in the milk and serve immediately.

Celery Soup.—Five heads of celery, one pint of good stock, three pints of water, one-half pint of cream or good milk. Any ends of celery you may not care to use on table will do for soup. Cut them into inch pieces and put on fire in the water to cook till very tender. Then take out celery and press through a sieve. Add the stock and let it stew slowly half an hour; then stir in the cream and let it get very hot, but not boil.

Cream of Tomato Soup.—One-half can of tomatoes, one quart of milk, one-third cup of butter, one tablespoon of cornstarch, one teaspoon of salt, one-half teaspoon of pepper. Stew the tomatoes until 't enough to strain easily; boil milk double boiler. Cook one tablespoon each of butter and cornstarch together in small saucepan, adding enough hot milk to make it pour easily. Add milk by degrees and boil ten minutes. Add remainder of butter and mix well. Put a small pinch of soda into the strained tomatoes and put all into the milk.

Add Sugar to Flour.—If you want to hurry bread slightly add one tablespoonful of sugar to four quarts of flour. The yeast plant begins to grow quicker when there is sugar to feed on. When there is no sugar the yeast has to change some of the starch to sugar, and of course this takes time.

Pricking the top of a loaf with a fork before it is put in the oven tends to make it rise and bake evenly.

Do not try setting bread over night either in mid-summer or mid-winter. In cold weather bread is likely to be chilled, in summer it may sour. There is plenty of time to raise and bake bread in the daytime when one can watch it and give the careful consideration it requires above any other cooking.

If you live in a region where the water is very hard, boil it, and let it grow lukewarm before mixing with flour, for soft water is better than hard in the bread making process.

Flour is almost as sensitive to odors as is milk, therefore it should be kept in a perfectly clean, wholesome, dry place. Always raise the barrel off the floor, either on two strips of wood or on one of the handy little contrivances which will swing it out and into a cupboard. Never use flour for anything without sifting it first; it may be perfectly free from any foreign substance—and it may not.

Hints on Dry Cleaning.

To dry clean white or light cloth costumes, etc., says "McCall's Magazine," for any woolen material which is not too flimsy the following method of dry cleaning will be found very suitable: Purchase a small cake of pipeclay and a small brush with hard bristles. Every time the garments are worn examine them carefully, noticing especially such things as first traces of soiling round the foot of a skirt or black smuts which may have fallen upon the material. Rub the pipeclay into these blemishes as though it were soap. Then lay the garment aside for a short while to allow the powder to absorb the impurities. Then brush the pipeclay completely out of the cloth, and the mark will have disappeared. If this plan be followed much expense in cleaning may be saved. And besides this, the whole dress may be cleaned by the same process—if it is not too badly soiled—at the end of the season.

"I'll never forget my first experience of a London barbershop. It was a dim, stuffy room. I sat in a straight-backed chair. The barber cut me three times. "Will you have a close shave, sir?" he asked, after going over my face once. "I wiped blood off my chin. "If I get out of this chair alive," I said, "I shall certainly consider it such."—Louisville "Times."

Life's Span.

Dr. Samuel Gridley Howe's (husband of Julia Ward Howe) interesting views on the length of life are given briefly in a letter to an insurance official, written in 1853:

"I practiced army surgery in youth, but never could get faith enough in medicine to practice that, and for many years I have had no other relations than social ones with the faculty here. Perhaps, therefore, my opinion of medical men may not be worth anything to you, but as your object, statistical information, interests me, I will send a line for what it is worth.

"My researches into the causes of blindness and of idiocy have been pretty extensive. My inference from these, and from other observations is that the physical peculiarities of each individual (and duration of life is one) depend upon his original organization more than upon any other cause. Individuals are wound up at birth to run, some a year, some a score, some 100 years, just as clocks are wound up to run a day, a week or a month, and under ordinary circumstances they do run their allotted time.

"Passing influences have comparatively little effect.

Temperance, and intemperance even, make less difference than is usually supposed, and a man may sadly abuse his constitution without materially shortening his life. But, besides this, the original physical organization of a man goes far to decide whether he shall be a temperate or an intemperate man, and whether he shall be economical or lavish in the expenditure of his vital force, which is his physical capital in life.

"In a word, each individual organization is endowed with a certain amount of vital force which will enable it to resist disorganizing forces, under ordinary circumstances, during a certain number of years."

Names Suggested for a Girl Baby.

A friend of Green's Fruit Grower asks us to solicit names for his girl baby. Our friend is wise in asking for suggestions. The naming of a child is of importance. I know of a boy who was named Jabez. This name caused the boy much sorrow. There are few who would like to be called Jabez. If the name of the child is not a good one his school mates are apt to jibe him about his name and cause him great sorrow. There are few of us who realize the sensitiveness of children and how easily they are pained. We can do something to make life pleasant for children by giving them an attractive name. Therefore I suggest the following names for a girl baby: Ruth, Mabel, Jeanette, Blossom, Helen, Vivian, Beatrice, Marian, Grace, Viola, Virginia, Doris, Janet, Esther, Helene, Hortense, Dorothy, Dolores, Harriet, Lillian, Eleanor, Blanche, Marjorie, Onnolee, Elsa, Catherine, Evelyn.

Apple Slump.

This is an old dish, much liked by old timers: Pare and slice thin enough apples to fill the pan to be used—a pint, or a quart, and put into a deep baking dish or pudding pan with, for a pint of apples, half a pint of water, with sugar, grated nutmeg to suit the taste; or allspice may be used. Have ready a dough made of a pint of sifted flour with a teaspoonful and a half of baking powder and a level teaspoonful of salt; shorten with a teaspoonful of butter or lard, use cold milk or part milk and water sufficient to make a soft dough, just hard enough to roll on a well-floured board. Cut the sheet of dough into strips or quarters and cover the apples in the dish, then cover the dish closely and set in a steamer or steam-cooker and cook until done. To be eaten with any desired sauce.

Stuffed Peppers.—Cut the tops from green peppers and remove the seeds. Put in a bowl and pour boiling water over them and let stand until the water is cold. Drain this off and wipe out the peppers. Get a pound of good beef and have the butcher run it through the chopper; season it like Hamburger; fill the peppers, put in a pan. Take two or three tomatoes, one onion, peel, cut up, put around peppers with a little water, some butter, salt and pepper; bake often and bake until tender. Take up the peppers, put on a platter, thicken the gravy, put around the peppers and garnish with points of toasted bread. Another way in which we always like to prepare green peppers is to remove the seeds, slice and fry in hot bacon grease, serving with the meat course.

A cheese, built in the usual shape, which measured 32 inches high, 45 inches in diameter, containing 41,278 cubic inches and weighing 1950 pounds, was shipped from Utica, N. Y., to Chicago last week. It took about ten tons of milk to produce it.



What a cause for thanksgiving!

Here's a storehouse completely filled with pleasure for you! Here's an abundant harvest of music and fun for every day in the year! How thankful you should be for the Victor's "horn of plenty"!

The Victor has gathered together greatest singers, best-known bands, funniest comedians, leading instrumentalists and famous personages; and has stored up their songs, melodies, jokes, and spoken words for your constant enjoyment. There are over 3,000 different Victor Records for you to choose from, made by more than a hundred artists, each record a perfect reproduction of voice or instrument.

Just think of the joy of listening to the good old songs, and time-honored hymns, and stirring band pieces, and great operas, and all the other Victor music! Don't it make you want a Victor right now? Of course it does.

You deserve this pleasure

You've worked hard all summer without taking much time for rest or recreation, and now that your crops are gathered in and Winter is coming on, you have a right to sit down and enjoy yourself. Buy a Victor and a good selection of Victor Records, and they'll give you the greatest yield of pleasure you can possibly get—you'll have a bumper crop every day.

You can afford it, too!

A Victor only costs from \$10 up, and Victor Records are not expensive. What a small outlay for such a distinguished entertainer! What untold happiness it will give you and your family! And how you can entertain your friends and your grange!



Victor Talking Machine Company

11th and Cooper Streets, Camden, N. J.
Berliner Gramophone Co., Montreal, Canadian Distributors
To get best results use only Victor Needles on Victor Records

Go and hear the Victor

We have a dealer not far from you who will be glad to show you the different styles of the Victor, and play for you without cost any Victor Record you want to hear. If you don't know who he is, write to us and we'll tell you his name. He'll sell you a Victor on easy payments, if you like.

Send for the Victor catalogues

They describe the contents of this "horn of plenty." They give a complete list of Victor Records and show pictures of the artists who make the records. Just fill out this coupon and mail it to us.

Gather this harvest of pleasure at once.

Write now!

FILL OUT, CUT OFF, MAIL TODAY
Victor Talking Machine Company
11th & Cooper Sts., Camden, N. J.
Please send me Victor catalogues free, and full information about the easy payment plan.
Name _____ Address _____ State _____

We'll send you a Victor on FREE TRIAL

You don't pay a cent unless you keep it. Then pay us a small sum each month. If you don't want it after trial, send it back at our expense.

Our prices are the lowest factory prices.

Mail this coupon (or postal) to-day for particulars.

C. J. HEPPE & SON 1117-1119 Chestnut St. PHILADELPHIA.
Founded 1865. Victor Distributors.

COUPON

C. J. HEPPE & SON, Victor Distributors
1117-1119 Chestnut St., PHILADELPHIA

Gentlemen:

Please send me at once full particulars of your Victor FREE TRIAL OFFER and easy payment plan.

Name _____

Post Office _____

State _____ R. D. Route _____

G. F. G.
Nov. 1906.





Prize Poultry Pointers.

Do not put off doing for the fowls until cold weather or lice will get a foothold.

Clear the hen house once a week at least and you will not have sickly hens. Anoint roosts about once in two weeks thoroughly with coal oil.

The best egg producing feed I have given to chickens in half a century is a mixture of rye and sweet corn.

My chickens are practically raised on clabber. Mix it stiff with shorts or meal.

Shoot into a bunch of chicken eating crows two or three times and the trouble will usually be ended.

If poultry wire is stapled beneath the perches biddle will not have such a fall when she loses her footing.

Put about ten drops of carbolic acid in three gallons of water and put before the chickens. Fine as a cholera preventive.

Camphor gum put in the chickens' water one or two days out of every ten or twelve is a good cholera preventive.

Unsolder a tin can and fasten by rings to the chicken eating hog's ears. It will not interfere with his eating, but since he can only look down the chicken can easily get away.

Sour milk, or buttermilk, is an egg producer and liver regulator. Make milk cheese or use the curd from sour milk for chicks and turkeys. Add black pepper and cornmeal or bread crumbs.

The bush morning glory, Indian breadroot, so-called, sometimes causes chickens to go blind and die of starvation, the bill to grow long and uneven so they cannot eat and white blisters to come on toes, face and around eyes.

Put crushed egg shells in the ash box of the stove. It will dry them just enough. Then put ashes and all in the chicken yard and watch the hens scratch and peck until the last bit is gone.

For lice mix three tablespoons lard with one tablespoon turpentine and give each chicken a good daub of it on the head, and under each wing. When a hen hatches I rub both hen and the chicks with the lard-turpentine mixture.

If you wish to improve your flock at the least expense buy a few sittings of eggs of a reliable poultryman as close home as possible. Get pure bred eggs only from a laying strain. Get pure bred roosters the next year.

Give an egg-eating fowl a teaspoonful of cider vinegar. Dilute if very strong. For an egg-eating flock give one pint of cider vinegar to one gallon of drinking water two or three times a week for two or three weeks.—Missouri Valley "Farmer."

To Keep Eggs Fresh.

Many housekeepers in Rochester this year are experimenting with a new process for preserving eggs, and are hoping that the scores of dozens put down in the trade solution they are using, will come out of it all right, and that thereby the family purse may be protected during the season in which hens refuse to lay—or lay so infrequently that eggs are worth almost their weight in gold.

But the Agricultural Department is busy on a plan which will keep eggs not only for a few months, but for any length of time. It has been discovered that the amount of moisture in the air surrounding the egg is equally as important as the amount of heat in the atmosphere. Mr. Hastings and Mr. Wilson are now working on a delicate little instrument which will record the exact state of the air in cold storage plants. The cold storage men can change the air to suit the healthiest condition for a long life of an egg.

Another ambition of the Agricultural Department is to perfect an artificial egg. Some day they will make the egg and the gentle old hen will only be useful for eggs which may be consigned to the incubator for spring chicken purposes.

Students in an Omaha college have demonstrated by a practical experiment that human beings can live on an exclusive alfalfa diet. Thus after a lapse of several thousand years is old King Nebuchadnezzar and his diet of grass vindicated.

Observations of a Cockerel.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by Bruce Bliven.

It's a wise chicken that knows his own incubator.

Chickens come home to roost—but they're much more apt to if you have kept them fenced in all day.

Some birds go to the poultry shows and win big money—but I notice they sidle up to the trough for food with the rest of us.

The only legitimate excuse a hen has for not laying an egg is that the family had her for supper the night before.

I have noticed that the hen that cackles loudest is the rooster, and he never laid an egg in his life.

Some chickens scratch worms, and others hold meetings to protest against the hardness of the ground where they have to dig.

You never know how valuable you are until you see the lies the old man wrote to the poultry paper about your egg record.

Human beings are queer—the more they pet a baby chick and fuss over it, the more apt they are to be inquiring pretty soon whether there aren't a few spring fries ready for circulation.

An incubator is a wonderful invention, but it can't swear when somebody comes by to see how the eggs are getting on, like a hen does.

When a hen is worth \$10,000, the owner is usually counting on the pleasure of boasting about her as worth about \$9000 of it.

Lots of farmers spend their time reading the United States bulletins on poultry raising when they could be better cleaning out the nests.

When a hen flies the length of the yard to perch on the boss's shoulder and cluck in his ear, she is probably sucking eggs right along, if the truth were known.

All is not gold that looks yellow when you soak it at the side of the barn.

People preach charity and love to a small boy and then go out and kill his pet chicken for the minister's Sunday night supper.

Let the pullets run around and have a good time—they'll be better hens afterward for remembering it.

Some people put their money in fake gold mines, and others go into the poultry business without experience and expect to make a living selling eggs on the market.

Fighting may knock points off a rooster's show record, but it's heaps of fun—and who wants to win in the shows anyhow?

Many a poultry keeper spends hours fixing splints and bandages for crippled chicks when he might better have been turning the eggs four times a day and producing healthy birds.

Poultry Pointers.

Sell off the old surplus stock now. Go into winter with vigorous stock only.

Cull out every bird that is not vigorous.

Young hens moult earlier than old ones.

A crowded hen house breeds lice and disease.

Rewards for poultry raisers grow greater. Get your share.

Curtain front houses are best, providing good ventilation without drafts.

It is hard to keep up egg yield when biddy is putting on her new feathers.

I do not believe in a forced moult, or a forced egg production for the breeding flock.

I always keep for layers and breeders the pullets which round out into maturity first.

Buy good birds for next year in the fall and get them cheaper because the breeder does not have to winter them.—Missouri Valley Farmer.

Spencer and the Rooster.

The authorities at Washington, D. C., who have devised a muzzle for the maternal rooster, might have learned a thing or two from Herbert Spencer. That philosopher, having suffered tortures from the early crowing of a young cockerel, discovered that the posture of crowing required the tail to be elevated at a certain sharp angle. He attached to chancicleer's tail a weight too heavy to allow the proper elevation and there was no longer any interruption of the morning nap. It was a real discovery in social status.—N. Y. "Evening Post."

Apple Jam.—Core and pare the apples; chop them well, allow equal quantity in weight of apples and sugar; make a syrup of sugar by adding a little water, boiling and skimming well, then throw in a little grated lemon peel and a little white ginger. Boil until the fruit looks clear.

"The great error of our nature is not to know where to stop."—Burke.

Dressing Poultry.

One of the much debated questions among poultry dealers and consumers is whether or not birds keep better when marketed drawn, says "Poultry Record." Practice varies in different localities. Opening the body and removing the viscera undoubtedly exposes the internal surface to the air, which always contains micro-organisms, and thus invites decomposition; but, on the other hand, it must be remembered that the viscera decompose more rapidly than other parts of the body, and if left in are likely to infect the rest of the bird. Of course in removing them great care and cleanliness should be observed. Washing the inside of a badly drawn bird with salt and water is said to hinder infection. In experiments reported a few years ago properly drawn birds kept sweet two or three days longer than undrawn ones. In the case of undrawn birds the digestive organs contain more or less moist, partly digested material. The liquid in such matter can pass through the walls of the intestines, etc., and it is thus possible that dissolved bodies of unpleasant flavor can find their way into the adjacent flesh and that the flavor of undrawn poultry which is kept for any considerable time may be injured.

The micro-organisms which produce the undesirable chemical changes in flesh grow more quickly at a moderately high temperature than at a low one, and in a damp place than a dry one. Ordinarily poultry will remain sweet for a week or more in a temperature of 50 degrees Fahrenheit, but if it is to be kept longer it must be stored in a dry place at a temperature no higher than 34 degrees Fahrenheit. In such "cold storage" it will keep almost indefinitely. Many dealers buy large quantities of poultry when it is most plentiful and keep it over until few fresh birds are available. The ordinary cold storage season for poultry lasts, roughly speaking, from October until May, though our mid-summer turkeys are proof of its occasional extension. Very young birds and some of the delicate game birds do not stand cold storage well, but others keep in excellent condition. Once taken from the storehouse, however, they decompose much more quickly than fresh birds and in the off season buyers should be on their guard against birds which have been unpacked too long.

Sentimental Young Lady.—Ah, Professor! What would this old oak say if it could talk?

Professor.—It would say, 'I am an elm.'—"Fliegende Blaetter."

Make Your Hens Lay

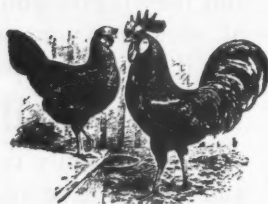


You can double your egg yield by feeding fresh-cut, raw bone. It contains over four times as much egg-making material as grain and takes the place of bugs and worms in fowls' diet. That's why it gives more eggs, greater fertility, stronger chicks, larger fowls.

MANN'S BONE CUTTER
LATEST MODEL
cuts easily and rapidly all large and small bones with adhering meat and gristle. Automatically adapts to your strength. Never clogs. Sent on 10 Days' Free Trial. No money down. Send for our free book today.

F. W. MANN CO., Box 39, MILFORD, MASS.

Free Book Tells How



Surplus Fowls MUST BE SOLD

To make room for young stock. Barred Plymouth Rocks and Single Comb Brown Leghorns. All strong selected fowls, only two years old. Just what you want for breeding next season.

To make room for young chicks we must let them go, and offer Plymouth Rocks and Brown Leghorns at \$1.50 and \$2.00 each or \$4.00 and \$5.00 per trio, while they last.

They are worth much more money. Order at once and get the first pick.

GREEN'S NURSERY CO. POULTRY YARDS, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

GET MY PRICE

This Ad Saves Dealer, Jobber, Catalog House Profits.

Buy direct from the biggest spreader factory in the world. —My price has made it—No such price as I make on this high grade spreader has ever been made before in all manure spreader history. I save you \$50. Here's the secret and reason: I make you a price on one based on a 25,000 quantity and pay the freight right to your station. You only pay for actual material, labor and one small profit, based on this enormous quantity on a

Nobody Can Beat It
GALLOWAY
Fits Your Own Wagon
Freight Prepaid
Get my bran new proposition with proof—lowest price ever made on a first class spreader, with my agreement to pay you back your money after you try it for a proposition? If I did not have best spreader I would not dare make such an offer. 20,000 farmers have stamped their O. K. on it. They all tried it 30 days free just like I ask you to try it—30 DAYS FREE. Snap me a postal, and say—"Galloway, send me your new proposition and Big Spreader BOOK FREE with low prices direct from your factory." I also make a new complete steel gear Spreader—70-in. size.

H. Guthrie, Gladbrook, Iowa. "Works fine. Spreads all kinds of manure better than any spreader I ever saw. So simple, nothing to get out of repair as compared with 'other spreaders.'" T. F. Stice, Oswego, Kans. "Often pull it with my small buggy team. Does good work. Have always used the — before. Galloway much the best. If going to buy a dozen more they would all be Galloways."

WM. GALLOWAY COMPANY, 869 Galloway Station, WATERLOO, IOWA

TOWER'S FISH BRAND WATERPROOF OILED CLOTHING
will give you full value for every dollar spent and keep you dry in the wettest weather.
SUITS \$3.00
SLICKERS \$3.00
POMMEL SLICKERS \$3.50
SOLD EVERYWHERE CATALOG FREE
A.J. TOWER CO. BOSTON, U.S.A.
TOWER CANADIAN CO. LIMITED TORONTO, CAN.

Please mention Green's Fruit Grower.

\$5 NO MONEY IN ADVANCE
The "Dandy" is the easiest operated, best built, fastest cutting green bone cutter made. Sold on 15 days' free trial with a broad guarantee. If it suits keep it, if not, send it back. Free catalog.
Stratton Mfg. Co., Box 16, Erie, Pa.

GET EGGS NOW

Humphrey's newest book, "The Golden Egg," will show you how to get eggs all winter, and from 150 to 250 eggs a hen a year. I will give you, FREE, my secret of reducing feeding cost one half and of doubling your poultry income.

Humphrey, Flag Street Factory, Joliet, Ill.
Where Humphrey's Bone Cutters, Clover Cutters, Brooders and other Poultry Helps are made.

Crown Bone Cutter
Cuts up scrap bones easily and quickly—Best Made no trouble. Feed your hens fresh cut green bone daily and get more eggs. Lowest price catalog. Wilson Bros., Box 610, Easton, Pa.

90 VAR'S All breeds Poultry, Eggs, Ferrets, Dogs, Pigeons, Hares, etc. List free. Colored Des' 60 page book 10c. J. A. Bergey, Box J, Telford, Pa.

TOOLS FOR CAPONIZING FOWLS

FOR SALE, with full instructions for their use. Address,
GREEN'S NURSERY CO., Rochester, N. Y.

RAILROAD LANDS VERY CHEAP. FREE TRANSPORTATION.

TO quickly build up population along the Washington & Choctaw Railroad, in new reservation just thrown open, we will sell a little of our 100,000 acres of \$25 and \$50 lands for \$17.50 per acre. Magnificent opportunity for settlers, investors and speculators. Easy terms, as low as \$1 per month. Any size tract from 10 acres up. Gulf Coast land the most productive in the world; 10 acres will yield an income of \$5,000 a year. Don't buy lands anywhere until you investigate this. Send us your name, a postal card will do, and we will send you complete details, also a railroad pass free. WASHINGTON & CHOCTAW LAND CO., 6147 Times Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.



AND

The Golden
get eggs all
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Joliet, Ill.
Lower Cutters,
made.

Cutter
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Colored Doves,
J. Telford, Pa.

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WONDERFUL DOG.

He watches for the postman, brings in the mail, balances a bone on his nose until told to "fire," then tosses it into his mouth and takes it to his newspaper under the kitchen table. He rolls over, sits on hind feet to beg for his dinner, shakes hands speaking a welcome, jumps through the hands, hunts the slipper when hid for him, and then shakes it up, lies down to sleep when told to and wakes up with a jump, sings the scale sitting on hind feet and wagging his head. Photo by Mrs. W. A. Pentecost, Worcester, Mass. The lower part of the engraving speaks for itself.

Keep Them Scratching.

The Indiana "Farmer" says that a good rule to be guided by in feeding is to notice if the hens loaf around and do not scratch or seem to want to. In this case "give them no feed until they begin to scratch about lively, which shows them to be hungry. If they run after you pay no attention to them, as that is simply habit." The advice is good. Fowls hatched in incubators and reared in brooders will run after a person for feed just as often as they see the person, and no difference how often they are fed, so that it is no sign that fowls are hungry when they run after you, because they have been educated that way. The chicks raised by the hen, however, which has free range are not at all troublesome in this respect, as they only expect feed once or twice a day, and do not bother about the house any, being off scratching for their living most of the time. Keep your chickens scratching, big and little.

For the Bride.—The amethyst is the precious stone for the bride, and it can be procured set in almost any way and in every imaginable piece of jewelry, even the hatpins, belt buckles and necklaces being ablaze with the pretty stones. Furthermore, stockings, shoes, parasols and gowns have taken on the amethyst shade, which is one of the prettiest colors worn this season.

A FRIEND'S TIP

70-Year-Old Man Not Too Old to Accept a Food Pointer.

"For the last twenty years," writes a Maine man, "I've been troubled with Dyspepsia and liver complaint, and have tried about every known remedy without much in the way of results until I took up the food question.

"A friend recommended Grape-Nuts food, after I had taken all sorts of medicines with only occasional temporary relief.

"This was about nine months ago, and I began the Grape-Nuts for breakfast with cream and a little sugar. Since then I have had the food for at least one meal a day, usually for breakfast.

"Words fail to express the benefit I received from the use of Grape-Nuts. My stomach is almost entirely free from pain and my liver complaint is about cured, I have gained flesh, sleep well, can eat nearly any kind of food except greasy, starchy things and am strong and healthy at the age of 70 years.

"If I can be the means of helping any poor mortal who has been troubled with dyspepsia as I have been, I am willing to answer any letter enclosing stamp." Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

Why Do Not Nurserymen Catalog More Varieties?

An orchardist asks the above question.

C. A. Green's reply: The nurseryman who sells trees true to name has a horror of long lists of varieties in his catalog, for he knows that he will have trouble in supplying rare or little called for varieties.

The nurseryman who is not particular whether he delivers trees true to name or not, and who manufactures varieties by putting on false labels, has no fears about offering in his catalog a long list of varieties. I know of cases where a nurseryman bought nearly all of his apple trees of one firm. There were but few varieties, but his catalog listed many varieties, and he invariably had everything that was wanted. That is he manufactured the varieties by false labels.

If you go into the market of any city you will find offered for sale there but few varieties of peaches, pears, apples, grapes or other fruits. This should teach that the main crops of fruit grown are limited to a few leading varieties. The man who lists in his catalog large numbers of varieties simply confuses his patrons and leaves them to plant a larger number of varieties than is desirable for the planter's welfare. He is a wise nurseryman who consults the best interests of his patrons, who limits the number of varieties of fruits offered in his catalog to the few of such varieties which he has found by experience to be the most reliable.

For instance we have found that if our patrons plant but two varieties of cherry, the Windsor or Black Tartarian for black, and the Early Richmond or Montmorency for hardy red, they will have on their place the best cherries known to mankind. The same is true of almost every fruit such as apple, pear, plum, grapes and other fruits.

If the planter of fruit trees is wise he will desire to learn which are the four best varieties of apples, pears, peaches, cherries, grapes, raspberries, blackberries, currants, etc. The nurseryman who publishes long lists of varieties, praising them all, as he invariably does, is confusing his patrons, and leading them away from their best interests. —C. A. Green.

To Start Young Trees to Growing.

State Zoologist Surface says that the cherry is the hardest to make grow of any fruit trees that we can plant. One is doing well if he can get fifty per cent. of them to grow, but after they do start they generally come on during the second year and subsequently stay in good condition. This is due chiefly to the fact that the tree has so few fine or small roots, such as are needed for taking up immediate moisture and plant food, and it takes some time for it to form such roots. Its first effort to grow is a drain on its stored vitality. When this is exhausted the tree is liable to die by wilting at this time of year.

Last year the Professor performed a series of important experiments in stimulating declining trees that had been planted only a few weeks or a few months. He used various vegetable alkaloids, such as nuxvomica, strychnia, etc., and also used nitrate of soda, and found that the last named was by far the best and most efficient stimulant and was also the cheapest. He had excellent results from watering, dehorning and cutting back, and especially from watering declining trees, a teaspoonful of nitrate of soda being dissolved in each gallon of water. The watering should be very extensive. Before applying the water, the soil should be well tramped firmly around the roots. Of course, this should not be done while the ground is wet. Pack it well around the roots, then apply as much water as possible, or at least a bucket to each young tree, after having dissolved a teaspoonful of nitrate of soda in each gallon of water. Two or three good waterings of this kind, and mulching around the tree with stable dressing, will do more good than anything else to give it a start.

If you did not cut back the top well, removing at least two-thirds of the woody growth that was upon it, it should yet be trimmed, in order to throw vigor into the few buds that remain. Most persons in setting trees do not cut back far enough.

As to the time of planting, the earlier in the spring the cherry tree is planted, the better it is. There is no kind of fruit tree that demands such early planting as the cherry, and it will suffer more severely from late planting than any other kind.

Plant this fall hardy trees, currants, gooseberries, raspberries, blackberries. Cover each plant with straw manure. Then you will gain almost one year over the same things planted next spring. Do not plant roses, peaches or strawberries at the north in fall.

"Hoss" Trading Tricks



tations to use trickery and sharp practice.

Did you ever find a lemon in a horse's nose? How and why did it get there?

What was the meaning of the ears being tied together with a fine silken thread?

Perhaps you are half persuaded to buy a horse because you like his "ginger"? Are you sure it is health and high spirits, or is it ginger—commercial ginger?

Are you sure you could tell the age of a horse by its teeth? Or would your experience be like that other man's, who paid \$3500 for a 17-year-old horse, thinking he was buying a 7-year-old? The horse had been Bishoped.

Horse buying and trading offers hundreds of opportunities and temptations. There is only one way to meet it.

Horse Secrets will Protect You

and save you from being cheated when buying, selling or trading. It exposes and makes you acquainted with the tricks, many secret drug preparations and handling methods of gyps and unscrupulous dealers. Many of the secrets of this book are now made public for the first time. No such collection of Horse Trading, Horse Buying, Horse Training and Horse Feeding information has ever before been published. It is impossible even in this large space to give a complete list of the secrets in this sensational and instructive book. Some of the topics of greatest importance are:—

Secrets About Horse Trading and Selling

The lemon trick explained, the horsehair trick, the fresh butter trick, flaxseed trick, etc.

Secret of shutting a "heaver."
Secret of plugging a "roarer."
Secret of making a horse appear vicious.
Secret of making a horse appear unsound.

Secret of stopping a "switcher."
Secret of hiding a spavin.
Secrets about Horse Feeding and Raising.
Secrets about Horse Training and Handling.

Turpentine, gasoline and ginger tricks exposed, and many others.

"Horse Secrets" has been prepared by Dr. A. S. Alexander, the famous veterinarian, who has had upwards of 25 years' experience in Horse Breeding and Veterinary Science. He is the author of the first stallion service regulation and inspection regulation adopted and enforced in America. There is no more competent authority on horses anywhere.

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issue. Then there are the less technical and material pages devoted to matters of the home—fashions, housekeeping, recipes and bright, fresh reading for the younger members of the family.

Farm Journal is a paper that you don't have to "blue pencil" before handing it over to the children. The advertising columns receive the most careful scrutiny of our editorial department and the bars are up all the time against medical, deceptive or suggestive advertising of any kind.

We believe in the goodness of the good things of this earth, and through Farm Journal we tell our readers about them.

If you send your dollar within 10 days, we will include free "Poor Richard Revived," our 1910 Farm Almanac. This is a worthy successor to our 1909 Lincoln Almanac, which obtained almost unprecedented popularity. Send to-day to

FARM JOURNAL, 1099 Race St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Apple Batter Pudding.—One cup flour; one egg; one-half cup milk; one-half cup of sugar; two tablespoons butter; one teaspoon baking powder; one quarter teaspoon vanilla; six sour apples.

Cream butter and sugar, sift flour and baking powder together, beat egg and milk together, add the milk and egg alternately with flour to the creamed butter and sugar, add the flavoring. Pare and slice apples, place in a buttered baking dish and pour over batter. Bake fifteen to twenty minutes.

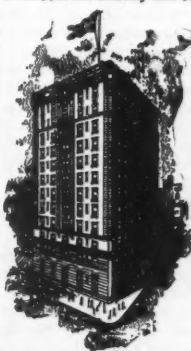
Preserved Apples.—Pare and core ripe sour apples. Strew the bottom of two Mason jars with granulated sugar an eighth of an inch thick; cover with a layer of thinly-sliced, very ripe apples, sprinkle freely with sugar, and alternate apples and sugar until the cans are full. Set the jars up to the neck, placing underneath a plate or board, in water as hot as can be borne without danger of cracking the jars, and increase the heat until the sugar is dissolved half an hour. Take from the fire, fill one can from the other and seal closely as in canning.

Old Fashioned Boston Apple Pudding.—Peel a dozen and a half good tart apples. Core, cut small, and put in a stew pan. Add a tablespoonful of water for each apple; half teaspoon cinnamon; two cloves, and the grated rind of half a lemon. Stew over a slow fire until quite soft. Sweeten to taste and rub through a coarse sieve. Add the yolks of four eggs and the white of one; quarter pound of good butter; half a nutmeg, and the rest of the lemon rind grated, also the juice of the lemon. Beat all well together. Line the inside of a deep pie dish with puff paste, put in the pudding and bake forty minutes.

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Fruit Farm Stories.

A Military Wooing.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower.

One day a military man, slim, tall and erect, dressed in khaki, and his companion, evidently a civilian, drove up to our mountain hotel. The ladies have from time immemorial been interested in military men. The well fitting uniform over a well built handsome man is alluring.

These men were fishermen. That is the military man claimed that distinction. He excelled his companion and most of the guests at trout fishing in the nearby lakes.

Our military youth was soon a favorite among the guests and joined in the dancing and various games that were played in and out doors. Like many others he was smitten with the charms of Miss Acquith and now the day of his departure had come. The two were boating in the lower lake. On either side rose the mountain peaks. Over them hung the fleecy summer clouds, while in the bushes and amongst the trees on either side of the lake sang the song sparrow, the white throat and robin.

"The soldier's life is delightful," said our hero. "It is full of adventures. You never know to-day what may occur to-morrow. It may be a chase after Indians or raiding Mexicans. But in the main in times of peace it is an easy life."

"What do you do for amusement?" asked our heroine.

"There is often a scarcity of entertainment, I confess, in military camp. It is not unusual for the soldiers to ride on horseback five hundred miles to see a play at the theater or some other show. In fact, we are so accustomed to being in the saddle we think nothing of a journey of one hundred miles or so. Just think of the idea a soldier gets of the geography of his country. I was first located at Fort Totten, North Dakota, then I was sent to the Black Hills district, then to Montana, and on to Alaska. Later I served in Colorado, Utah and Oregon. It is a delightful life."

"But whom do you soldiers associate with?" asked our heroine.

"Why, as to that, we are limited, of course, to associating with the officers, their wives and children. We soon come to think of ourselves as one big family we are so closely associated. We have dancing, we get up amateur theatricals, we have cards, tennis and many other games."

"But the officers do not take their wives 500 miles to see theatrical performances do they?"

"No, it is not to be expected that the ladies of the camp can ride so far, but there is always something going on to amuse them in camp, which to them is home. Then we see so much of our country. Are you familiar with the Louisiana Purchase?"

"No, I never heard of that," replied our heroine.

"Well, that was one of the greatest investments this country ever made. Uncle Sam purchased of Napoleon, many years ago, a big tract of land known as the Louisiana Purchase. There are few who realize what a wonderful bargain that was or how much country it covers. It takes in a great tract, extending from the Gulf of Mexico to the Canadian line, and extending west from the Mississippi half way to the Pacific ocean, embracing a territory nearly as large as Europe. I speak of this because I have traveled over a large portion of this wonderful domain."

"How interesting," said our heroine.

"Yes, everything connected with the soldier's life is interesting, and when war is proclaimed comes the most inspiring moment of all. Then he bids goodbye to his friends and relatives and starts out to win glory upon the field of battle."

"But war seems to me to be something terrible. The people of the world seem to have been engaged in wars throughout all the past ages. Who can estimate the number killed in war or maimed or those who have lost their health in unhealthy camps in different countries? I wish there was no war," said Miss Acquith.

"It is true that the farther we go back in history the more we read of war. In pre-historic times doubtless there were more warfares than during the historic period. In recent years wars are less frequent. The terrible fighting machines that have recently been invented may result in less warfare. But there will ever be wars and

rumors of wars, thus every country must be prepared. The nation must have drilled soldiers, armored ships, forts, camps and parades."

"But how much better it would be if the billions of dollars now spent on warfare or equipments of war were spent in relieving the necessities of the poor, or in educating those who cannot now afford to be educated," replied Miss Acquith.

"Your theory is good, but like many other theories, it will not work. The nation that would disband its army and navy and devote its revenue to the purpose you mention would be pretty sure to be attacked by another nation and absorbed, very much as a cat or a big snake would attack a defenseless bird and swallow it."

"Are not the kings and rulers of great nations responsible for the death of the hundreds of thousands of poor soldiers as a result of these wars?" asked Miss Acquith.

"Some people look at it that way. In Brussels, Belgium, there is an art gallery filled with pictures painted by a man named Wertz who was thought by many to be crazy. Many of these paintings are devoted to illustrating horrors of the war conducted by the Great Napoleon. For the sin of causing these terrible wars Napoleon is represented as being tortured in hell. The painting represents him in various attitudes of terror and remorse and the results of the carnage are depicted in such a terrible manner that one can scarcely sleep nights after visiting that art gallery. But, on the other hand, war is often justified. It often brings about results that could not be secured in any other way."

"Does not the life of a soldier unfit the man for the ordinary duties and pursuits of mankind?" asked Miss Acquith.

"Doubtless this is one of the results of the soldier's life," replied the lieutenant. "A man cannot be a soldier and still be accomplished as a farmer, a merchant, banker, lawyer, physician or preacher. The soldier knows but little about the practical affairs of life. He scarcely knows more about those things than an actor, who is about as far removed from practical things as is possible. But on the other hand there is no hero like the military hero. The world will never cease to shout for Napoleon the Great, no matter how cruel his wars may have been. Look at the honors conferred upon Generals Lee, Sherman, Grant and others. Look at Theodore Roosevelt, who might have been little known had it not been for his charge up the San Juan hill in Cuba."

"I have often thought that most of the wars of mankind were needless," said Miss Acquith, "and that thousands of young men were enticed from the farms and factories where they were leading comfortable and happy lives to undertake great hardships and very likely to perish."

"You are right," replied the lieutenant. "It is said that wars have been caused by a fit of indigestion. Some mighty monarch had overloaded his stomach and the result was that another monarch was slighted, insulted, or suffered some form of indignity, and war was declared between two nations."

"Look out!" cried Miss Acquith, "our boat is running into a snag."

"That is just the way it has been all through my life," replied the lieutenant. "I am always running into a snag. When I was a boy at school I was misunderstood by my schoolmates and by my teachers and found I had run into a snag. As I grew older my father criticised me, thinking that I did not follow his instructions or orders and there I struck a snag. In my early life I started in business at a country store. A financial panic arrived at about that time and I struck another snag. Life has many joys for the most of us but we all occasionally strike snags. There is my friend who came with me on this trip. He had a delightful home and a beautiful wife. Recently his wife was thrown from an automobile and instantly killed. What a snag that was. I had a friend in San Francisco who lost his life in an earthquake. Another friend was drowned in a shipwreck on the Atlantic but a few months ago."

"Do you think it would be better for the world, that is for the people if there were fewer snags, fewer troubles, fewer clouds?" asked our heroine. "Would it be better for us if it were continual sunshine?"

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"No," replied the lieutenant. "I stayed some time in California where the sun shines perpetually. I became tired of the monotony of continuous sunshine. I longed for the clouds, the showers and even big storms which we so often have here. No life is complete without sunshine, shadows, smiles and tears."

"Our boat is going straight onto a rock!" cried Miss Acquith.

"My apology for not taking better care of the boat is that my mind is absorbed in another subject. In fact, it is absorbed in yourself. I have spent many happy hours and days in your company since I came to this place. I have never met anyone in whom I have taken so much interest. You have become a part of my life. Will you be my wife?"

The next morning the guests of our hotel came straggling into breakfast at different hours. Neither the lieutenant nor the gray haired father and his beautiful daughter were seen. On inquiry it was discovered that the lieutenant had left the previous night, and that the father and his daughter had driven away very early in the morning before the guests were out of bed.



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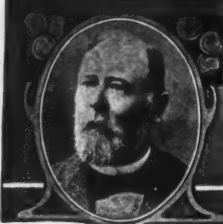
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Breezes from New Hampshire

Written for Green's Fruit Grower
by George B. Griffith.

All About "Old Glory."

The term "Old Glory," used to designate the flag of our country, is a favorite, and the expression is a very happy one.

It is said by those who claim to be well informed that the name originated with William Driver, captain of the bark Charles Doggett. This statement appears in a history of the Driver family, and from this we find the following facts:

Driver was a successful deep-sea sailor and was at the time making his vessel ready for a voyage to the Southern Pacific. In 1831, just as the bark was about to set sail, a young man at the head of a party of the captain's friends saluted Driver on the deck of the Doggett and presented to him a handsome American flag, 19 by 38 feet in size. The banner was done up in stops, and when it went aloft and was flung to the breeze Captain Driver, says the tradition, then and there named it

"Old Glory." The flag was carried to the south seas and ever afterward treasured by its owner.

Driver removed to Nashville, Tenn., in 1837, and there died in 1886. Before the outbreak of hostilities between the north and south "Old Glory" flew daily from a window in the captain's Nashville house, but when the rumors of war became facts it was carefully secreted.

When the war broke out the precious flag was quilted into an innocent looking comfortable and used on the captain's bed until February 27, 1862, when the Sixth Ohio marched into Nashville. Then the flag came out of its covering, and the captain presented it to the regiment, to be hoisted over the capitol.

There it floated until it began to tear in ribbons, when it was taken down and a new one placed on the building. After the death of Captain Driver the first "Old Glory" was given to the Essex

Institute at Salem, where it is still preserved, and may be seen by the curious.

A new white star now shines in the blue field of our country's flag, entered by law, November 16th, 1907. The president then signed the Constitution and proclaimed the state of Oklahoma. It is the forty-sixth in order of admission.

At first southern and northern states were admitted in pairs or alternately, five of each joining the Union up to 1821. In that year Missouri's admission marked the movement westward. The longest gap in state making ended when Arkansas was admitted fifteen years later. Michigan followed. Then Florida and Texas (the Lone Star state) were offset by Iowa and Wisconsin. Wisconsin, in 1848, brought the total up to eight northern and nine southern states admitted, and Texas had the right to divide into four states, a right which will probably never be claimed.

With 1850 began the admission of debatable states. California was safely neither southern nor northern. Minnesota and Oregon gave the admitted northern states a majority of one; Kansas, admitted January 29th, 1861, had been claimed both by the slavery and anti-slavery men, and the latter had won. West Virginia was admitted as a war measure in 1863. Since then no state has been admitted south of the line defined by the Missouri Compromise. Oklahoma will be the first in forty-four years.

Two more stars will soon shine in our Star Spangled Banner, representing Arizona and New Mexico.

Denver, the Queen City of the Plains, has the proud distinction of having the largest American flag in the world. This huge reproduction of the Stars and Stripes covers one entire street side of a company's building. The banner measures 115 feet long and 55 feet wide. By the casual observer these measurements are merely compared to the size of the building which it covers when unfurled, which is a five-story structure, and the flag extends from the roof down below the windows of the second floor. It is much larger than the great flag in the lobby of the postoffice building in Washington. This Denver flag was made from 1450 yards of bunting and weighs 450 pounds. It was made by a large department store in Denver at the time the Grand Army of the Republic met in that city in 1905. It is now owned by the city.

An excellent idea of the vast area of this reproduction of "Old Glory" may be gained from the following comparisons with objects which are common in everyday life:

If the big flag were to be covered with 2-cent postage stamps it would require 1,120,560 of them, or it would cost \$22,411.20 to pay for the stamps.

It would require 38,544 letters inclosed in ordinary sized envelopes, laid side by side, to cover the flag. If this giant flag could be utilized as a rack for kodak pictures, 45,540 of these works of the amateurs' art could be conveniently hung thereon.

Thirteen thousand, one hundred and ninety-nine of the current magazines would be utilized to cover its area. If the amount of material used in the manufacture of this spread of bunting were put into one streamer the width would reach almost twice around the capitol grounds at Sacramento, Cal. Likewise, if the flag were cut into strips each four inches wide, there would be enough to make hair ribbons for every school girl in the city of Boston.

The blue field of this enormous banner is 28 feet long by 35 feet wide, or equal in size to a small flat in a modern apartment house.

The Indians.

It has been said that the Indians had no poets; but their whole language was a poem. What more poetical than calling the roar of the ocean on the beach, sawkiss, or great panting?—literally the noise which a tired animal makes when spent in the chase. What more poetical than naming a boy Poquanum, or Dark Skin; and a girl Wanapaquin, a Plume?

Every word of the Indians was expressive, and had a meaning. Such is natural poetry in all ages. The Welsh called their great king Arthur, from arthur, terribly fair; and such was Alonzo, the name of the Moorish kings of Spain, from an Arabic word, signifying the fountain of beauty. When we give our children the names of gems and flowers—when we use language half as designative as that of the Indians, we may begin to talk of poetry.

"I am an aged hemlock," said one, "whose head has been whitened by eighty snows!" "We will brighten the chain of our friendship with you," said the chiefs in their treatise. "You are the rising sun, we are setting," said an old chief, sadly on seeing the prosperity of the whites.

The Tennis Champion Says

MAY SUTTON

Tells American Girls How To Be Healthy and Graceful.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.

Don't drink coffee.

Don't drink tea.

Don't exercise too much.

These three don'ts constitute the advice of Miss May Sutton, champion woman tennis player of the world, to girls who would go in seriously and systematically for athletics.

Eat what you want.

Take long walks.

Get all the fresh air you can.

These are the three rules Miss Sutton lays down for girls who desire merely to be strong and healthy.

The little champion recently appeared on courts in San Francisco in a series of exhibition matches. It had been reported that she was not in the best of health, but she gave no indication of having "gone back," playing her strong game that made her world's champion, with her same old dash and accuracy.

At the close of the series Miss Sutton was asked to tell what system of training she had found most effective and what, in her opinion, is the best form of exercise and diet for the average American girl. In part she said:

"While I advocate hearty eating, I cannot say too much against the use of tea or coffee. They are nerve destroyers and no one can be healthy who persists in their use.

"Too much exercise is as bad as too little. Walking is the best exercise there is. Early each morning, after drinking a glass of hot water, dressed in loose clothing, I walk for nearly an hour.

"Athletics should receive some attention from every girl. If her time precludes the playing of tennis or golf she should take long walks in the open air, both before the morning and evening meal, throwing the head and shoulders back and taking long, deep draughts of that which money cannot buy but is in reach of the poor as well as the rich—pure air.

"Pure air and a moderate amount of exercise I cannot too strongly impress upon girls as being the only secret of health and grace. Medicine for that out-of-sorts feeling may cause girls to imagine they feel all right, but what they really need is more fresh air and not quite so much sitting around the house in tight-fitting clothes as a great many of them do."

Miss Sutton is declared by physicians to be a perfect athlete. Tennis experts declare that every movement is "a picture."—Lexington (Ky.) Leader.

"Don't Drink Coffee

"Don't Drink Tea

"Don't Exercise Too Much"

Very easy when you know how much more satisfactory

POSTUM

is, as a morning cup.

A hot, steaming cup of Postum is as invigorating and bracing as coffee. But instead of *caffeine*-wrecked nerves, headaches and heart troubles that overtake the coffee drinker, Postum furnishes a liquid food which strengthens head and body.

A ten days' trial of well-made Postum (boiled 15 minutes) convinces.

"There's a Reason"

WONDERED WHY

Found the Answer was "Coffee."

Many pale, sickly persons wonder for years why they have to suffer so, and eventually discover that the drug—*caffeine*—in coffee is the main cause of the trouble.

"I was always very fond of coffee and drank it every day. I never had much flesh and often wondered why I was always so pale, thin and weak.

"About five years ago my health completely broke down and I was confined to my bed. My stomach was in such condition that I could hardly take sufficient nourishment to sustain life.

"During this time I was drinking coffee, didn't think I could do without it. "After awhile I came to the conclusion that coffee was hurting me, and decided to give it up and try Postum. I didn't like the taste of it at first, but when it was made right—boiled until dark and rich—I soon became very fond of it.

"In one week I began to feel better. I could eat more and sleep better. My sick headaches were less frequent, and within five months I looked and felt like a new being, headache spells entirely gone.

"My health continued to improve and to-day I am well and strong, weigh 148 lbs. I attribute my present health to the life-giving qualities of Postum."

"There's a Reason."

Read, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Battle Creek, Mich., U. S. A.

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As a HUMAN REMEDY for Rheumatism, Sprains, Sore Throat, etc., it is invaluable.

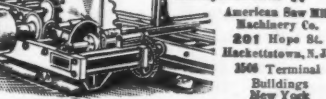
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Every bottle of Caustic Balsam sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars, testimonials, etc. Address,

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or give you double the amount of heat from the same fuel, if you will give it a trial, or we will refund the money paid for it.

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Rochester Radiator Co.,
10 Furnace St., Rochester, N. Y.



Method of sorting and packing apples at Medina, near Rochester, N. Y.

Autumn Apples.

Apples swingin' on the trees,
Swingin' singin' in the breeze,
Whisperin' autumn melodies
To the world that winds away;
Red an' laughin' all the time,
Dainty as a liltin' rhyme,
Kissin' little vines that climb
Up to greet them in their play.

Sweet an' juicy, big an' plump,
Some o' them jus' wild to jump
Down below an' join the clump
That lie restin' neath the boughs;
Fine for the little boys to pick,
Nice for little cows to lick
When they come around to browse.
—St. Louis "Star."

Peach Tree Borer.

The old method of worming peach trees during winter has been found ineffective, principally because the worms caused too much damage before being removed. In early spring the earth should be removed from about the body of the tree down to the crown and all gummy exudations scraped off and a careful search made for the borer. For this purpose use a farrier's knife or a tool especially made for scraping peach trees. Apply a wash to a height of eighteen to twenty inches, allowing this to run down well on the roots. As soon as this wash is applied draw up the earth to the trees, forming a cone about six inches above the level. A second application of this wash should be applied during August, if the first wash begins to get thin. During the last of October, remove the mound from around the trees and thoroughly scrape and clean the bark as in the spring, and give another application of the wash. This is a vigorous treatment, but very effective. The wash above mentioned is made as follows: One bushel of quick lime, twenty pounds of sulphur, one gallon of coal tar, fifty gallons of water. Mix tar and sulphur in ten gallons of water in barrel, add lime, keep well stirred. When entirely slaked dilute to fifty gallons.—L. A. Berckmans.

Orchard Fertilization.

For the first two years the growth of the orchard should be stimulated as much as possible by an abundant supply of phosphoric acid and nitrogen, but care should be exercised not to give an excess of nitrogen. This is readily distinguishable by the vigorous growth, and the dark green color of the leaves. An excess of nitrogen will also produce an exudation of sap, and immature ripening of the twigs, which are frequently winter-killed. When the tree shows a pale color it indicates a lack of nitrogen. In such cases an application of stable manure is beneficial. A most excellent chemical fertilizer to use at this period is a mixture of 1400 pounds of pure ground bone and 600 pounds of cotton seed meal. Apply broadcast or in furrows on opposite sides of the tree at the proper distance from two to four pounds of this mixture, according to the size of the tree. When the bearing period is reached potash is needed. This can be supplied in the form of muriate or sulphate of potash. A good formula is a fertilizer analyzing 10 per cent. available phosphoric acid, 1 per cent. ammonia, and 10 per cent. potash. Apply three to five pounds, according to the vigor and size of the tree. This is best applied in February or March, or just before active root growth commences. Hardwood ashes, when obtainable, is a most excellent and economical fertilizer. If the trees receive too much phosphoric acid and nitrogen the growth will be excessive, and fruit will lack color, and it will be very susceptible to brown rot; in this case ashes or potash fertilizer should be liberally applied.

Time to Detect San Jose Scale.

"The early fall is one of the most favorable times for the detection of the San Jose scale, an insect pest which has abundantly demonstrated its ability to inflict serious injury. An early recognition of the scale insect is more than half the battle, now that we know how to control it," says a bulletin issued by New York State Entomologist E. P. Felt. The bulletin continues:

"San Jose scale is very likely to be found upon the blossom ends of apples and pears, to occur upon the leaves of peach and plum, and occasionally on the fruit of the latter. The scale, covering the yellow scale insect itself, is about one-eighth of an inch in diameter, circular and varies in color from yellowish gray to the grayish black of half-grown individuals, the center having an evident nipple.

"This scale insect, whether located upon green fruit, green leaves or green twigs, is surrounded by a conspicuous purplish red area, frequently as wide or wider than the diameter of the scale it surrounds. This characteristic discoloration is also found in the normally green inner bark of older twigs and branches.

"Among apple trees, Greening and Ben Davis are most likely to be infested, while the Bartlett pear is another favorite of the pest. Peach trees are particularly liable to attack, while the currant is especially favored.

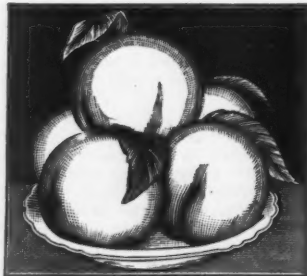
"Aside from the characters given above, it is comparatively easy to detect San Jose scale on older wood by the roughened, pitted appearance, so different from the smooth, shining bark commonly presented by healthy trees. Any such suspicious condition should be further investigated with a hand lens, or even by drawing the finger nail or a knife blade at an angle over the suspicious area in such a way as to exert a moderate pressure. Such treatment, if life is present, crushes the insects and causes the exudation of a characteristic yellowish fluid.

"This test, in connection with the circular form of the scale and the purplish discoloration of the green tissues noted above, is almost conclusive evidence that the San Jose scale is present.

"Knowledge of the occurrence of this insect should be followed next spring by vigorous measures to keep the pest under control. Directions for the latter can be readily obtained at the proper time."

The Crosby Peach.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower.



September 27th I called at the Rochester, N. Y., grocery for a basket of peaches. The grocery man showed me peaches that he said were Late Crawford's. I thought it was late for Late Crawford's but purchased a basket. On eating these peaches I discovered that they were the Crosby which is one of my favorite varieties. It ripens a little later than Crawford's Late. It is very

hardy this is especially desirable for the middle or northern states. It bears freely. It is not quite so large as Crawford, but this basket was of good size, and the peaches were uniformly large and of good quality and very few poor specimens. On cutting into the peach I found the pit smaller than Crawford's Late. There was a reddish tinge to the flesh near the pit. The flesh was highly flavored with the peach flavor, more so than Crawford's. Crosby is a yellow peach, but not quite so yellow in the skin and flesh as Crawford's Late. I considered myself lucky in securing this basket of the Crosby peach. It is a good keeper and a good shipper. When you come to harvest the Crosby you may be a little disappointed that the peaches are not larger but when you begin to eat you realize that there is as much flesh on the Crosby as on a much larger Crawford. It overbears and should be thinned.

The man who sold this basket of peaches to the grocer did not know what variety he was selling. How natural it is to call every yellow peach a Crawford though there are many yellow peaches which are not Crawford's, but which resemble them somewhat. If the grower of this basket of peaches knew he had the Crosby he might have secured a better price. There are fruit growers all over the country who do not know the names of the fruits which they are growing and selling. All large currants are apt to be sold for Cherry Currants, all black grapes are likely to be sold for Concord and all white grapes are likely to be sold for Niagara. There are many varieties superior to those I have named and these varieties would sell for a much higher price if offered by their correct names. There are many fruit growers who do not know the names of the common varieties of apples such as Gravenstein, Primate, Hubbardston and Duchess. When asked at the market for the name of the fruit they do not know the name or give it an incorrect name and thus do not receive the high price they should.

The Wilder Pear.

A valuable early market pear, being beautiful in appearance, of fair size and very good flavor; probably the best of its season, but inclined to rot at the core if left hanging on the tree, says "American Cultivator."

Origin; chance seedling on south shore of Lake Erie. Tree; quite vigorous, productive, and an early bearer when grafted on the quince. Fruit; fair to large in size, form ovate, obtuse pyriform, sometimes shouldered at stem, color greenish yellow, with deep red cheek and numerous gray dots, stem stout, three quarter to one inch in length, calyx open. Flesh; white, texture tender, fine grained, flavor sweet, aromatic and very pleasant. Quality is very good. The Wilder is first class for home market. It ripens in August. It was introduced by C. A. Green.

The fruit is two and one-half to three inches in diameter, color, greenish yellow, with deep red cheek and numerous gray dots. The flesh is white,

Save 20 Cents a Gallon on Your Spraying Oil

SPRAY-ON absolutely destroys all insect life. It is guaranteed by the oldest established oil company in the country to do better work than any other Oil Spray on the market. Only 30 cts. per gallon in bbl. quantities. Can use more water, does not separate with any quantity—use it well diluted on foliage—non-poisonous.

"SPRAY-ON" Kills San Jose Scale

Will make absolutely permanent emulsion at any time—no free oil to injure tree or fruit.

Sample sent upon application.
Barrel \$15.00; half barrel \$7.50; 10 gal. can \$4.00. F. O. B., N. Y.

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Why? Because of the outside igniter, modern open cooling system, straight-line valve motion and ball-bearing governor. Thousands in successful operation because of our years of experience in building the best. Seven sizes: 1 1/2 to 16 H.P. Send for our Free Catalog and our Catalogue telling fifty-seven reasons why **Stickney Engines are the Best.** Agents everywhere sell them.

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Don't have your tomatoes, potatoes, cabbages, or other vegetables ruined this season. Kill the White Fly. Spray the plants early and often with a solution of **Good's Caustic Potash Soap No. 3**. Sure death to all insects and parasites. Not injurious to trees or plants. Fertilizes and quickens growth. Endorsed by U. S. Department of Agriculture. 50-lbs., \$2.50; 100-lbs., \$4.50; larger quantities proportionately less. **JAMES GOOD, Original Maker, 958 N. Front St., Philadelphia**

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DR. McGAHEY'S HEAVE CURE FOR BROKEN-WIND HORSES. The only medicine in the world that will stop heaves in 3 days, but for a permanent cure it requires from one-half to one bottle used according to directions. \$2.00 per bottle. **The Dr. McGahey Medicine Co., Kempsville, Ontario.** Sold by J. K. FOSTER, Wholesale Druggist, Rochester, N. Y. Please mention Green's Fruit Grower.

Spray Now for San Jose Scale

The Fall is the time of the year to spray your orchards for San Jose Scale. It may be too late to effectively stop this pest when Spring arrives. Take the matter in hand NOW and spray your trees before there is any chance of their becoming badly infested.

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS LIME-SULFUR SOLUTION

is a sure spray for San Jose Scale. It is best applied 10 days after the foliage has dropped and the trees have entered their dormant stage up to the time that the buds open in the Spring. S-W. Lime-Sulfur Solution is not only a universal fungicide, but it is an insecticide as well. As a fungicide it works by destroying the life of germinating spores of the fungi; as an insecticide it acts as a contact poison for sucking insects and mites.

N. B.—If you are at the National Apple Show, at Spokane, Wash., Nov. 15-20, visit our booth. You will be most welcome.

THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF
HIGHEST GRADE INSECTICIDES AND FUNGICIDES
Factories: CLEVELAND, CHICAGO, NEWARK, MONTREAL, LONDON, ENG.
SALES OFFICES AND WAREHOUSES IN PRINCIPAL CITIES



tender and fine grained, and the flavor spicy and sweet. The tree is hardy and generally described as a good grower, but, in the writer's experience, it is not such a vigorous grower as some of the other kinds, and does not come into bearing especially soon. It does well grafted on quince stock. The Wilder yields fair to large crops under average conditions. It is not a very good shipper, but it most suitable for the early, nearby trade.

Orchard and Garden.

Behold the leaves on hill and dale, Brave veterans of September's gale; October's victims, seared and brown; Whirling and circling seek the ground.

A bruised apple is a spoiled apple. Fruit that goes to waste is money dropped through a knothole.

Look all the ladders over before you begin to pick fruit. Rounds can be mended easier than limbs.

'Tis too late to set strawberry plants in the north, but currants, gooseberries and blackberries may be planted now if you mulch them well.

If the strawberry bed isn't "clean as a whistle" when it goes into winter quarters this fall, you won't whistle very loudly over your berries next June.

Fruit stones for sowing should be washed clean and placed in boxes of damp sand until wanted. It is very essential to keep the stones moist from gathering to sowing time. Planting may be done in late fall or early spring.

ing taken from these cold storage houses the fruit is liable to deteriorate rapidly, but through the use of modern refrigerator cars and cold storage systems of big markets, there is no reason why winter grapes may not be advantageously handled.

Varieties of Grapes.—Campbell Early seems to be the most prominent new grape. It is a large, black variety of fair flavor, that will surely give Concord a close chase in time to come.

Winchell (Green Mountain), is the best of the very early kinds of green color. It is a sure bearer and of most delicious flavor.

Colerain is of the very best quality, green in color, and gives promise again this year of holding a high place on the list for family use.

Brilliant does not seem to do well in many northern localities, but in the southwest it grows and bears well. The fruit is of the highest quality everywhere.

Fall Spraying.

Procrastination, a common fault, induces us to put off until to-morrow an unpleasant duty, says Mr. B. G. Pratt, in his "Circular." So spraying, like housecleaning, is left until the last thing in the spring and the San Jose scale allowed to go unchecked all winter, sapping the life of the trees, which if still alive in the spring are in a weakened, unhealthy condition. The

after referring to various tests of fall and winter work says: "But the interesting and important conclusion is that the wrong time for spraying has been generally advised, and that instead of delaying until late spring, our work to be most effective, should be done in the late fall, while the scale are yet active and before the trees are really dormant. The reason that winter and early spring applications were recommended originally is that injury to fruit buds was noted with some insecticides and on some trees."

The New York Apple.

Winter apples bear at seven to nine years of age in eastern New York. Summer apples of the type of Duchess and Yellow Transparent may bear at four or five years of age, and even give specimens before that time.

All winter varieties of apples under modern systems of management should give paying crops at or prior to ten years of age.

Throughout apple growing New York, apple trees should not reach their maximum period of productivity before half a century, and should continue in bearing at least one hundred years. This all presupposes rational methods of orchard management.

Off or barren years caused by climatic vagaries in apple growing are rather unusual in New York. I should say that they do not occur oftener than once in five or six years. They do occur, however, oftener than that due to faulty management.

I would plant my permanent trees forty to forty-five feet apart and interplant with fillers till the rows are half this distance apart.

Do not choose valley lands or especially rich soil for your orchard. Select elevated, airy, well-drained land which will not wash too much, and thus your task of producing the highest quality of fruit will be very much aided.—"National Nurseryman."

Apples.—Varieties that have made good, by American Pomological Society. Arkansas, Arkansas Black, Bailey Sweet, Baldwin, Belmont (Waxen), Ben Davis, Blue Pearmain, Canada Baldwin, Canada Reinette, Carolina Beauty, Cox Orange Pippin, Delicious, Fall Pippin, Garden Royal, Golden Russet (N. Y.), Gravenstein, Green Newton, Grimes Golden, Jersey Sweet, Jonathan, Louise Princess, McIntosh, Maiden Blush, Maryland Maiden Blush, Monmouth (Red Cheek Pippin), Northern Spy, Red Canada, Rhode Island Greening, Romanite South, Rome Beauty, Scott Winter, Sierra Beauty, Spitzenberg, Stayman Winesap, Sterling (American Beauty), Swazy Pomme Gris, Sweet Winesap, Tompkins King, Wagener, Wealthy, White Pearmain, Willow Twig, Winter Banana, Winesap, Wolf River, Yellow Bell Flower, Yellow Newton, York Imperial.

Scalding Peach Borers.

The hot water cure is recommended by many for peach tree borers. It is a somewhat drastic treatment—for the borer—though it does not hurt the tree. The borers work either at or directly beneath the surface of the ground, the trunk. The tree may be killed up in the form of a saucer, the dirt packed a little and the scalding water poured in. This will invariably bring out any borers. It is not believed to hurt the tree, although an excess of water should not be used. An emulsion of one part naphthol to 150 parts of water is also recommended.

Wintering Tender Trees.—I have not had experience such as you ask for with boxwood trees now growing in tubs. Such trees are usually wintered in a greenhouse. The experiment of burying you suggest would be hazardous and might result in failure. I would consider it safer to winter them in a room in your house where the trees could get the light and where the temperature is not too warm.



Scene in the Hillcrest orchard owned by Ralph S. Eaton, Nova Scotia. There are 25,000 trees in this orchard, consisting of 15,000 apple, 6,000 plum, 2,000 cherry, 500 pear, 500 apricot and quince.

Currants and gooseberries may be pruned as soon as the leaves fall. Or the work can be left until early spring. Cut back one-third of this year's growth, and thin out surplus, diseased or unthrifty shoots. Old bushes may have two-thirds of the present year's growth removed. Do not prune the new canes of raspberries and blackberries until spring; the old canes should have been cut out long ago. It is too early to prune grapevines.

Picking apples: It is best not to pick winter fruit during very warm days. Do the work before ten o'clock in the morning, or wait until a cooler day. More hints: Never pick fruit while it is wet, nor pack it while it is warm. Some careful growers pick their orchards more than once, gathering the fruit as soon as it is well colored, leaving the poorly colored and immature fruits until they have become well colored. Pick apples with the stems on. Keep the sun away from picked fruit. Fruit keeps and ripens best in a cool, dark place. If you store fruit in a cellar or storage room, keep the windows open nights and shut them during the daytime; thus you can get the temperature down and keep it so until winter comes.—"Farm Journal."

All About Grapes.

Cold Storage of Grapes.—Commercial growers and packers are now experimenting with large dry cold storage houses for certain varieties, believing it practicable to carry grapes until February, when fruits are comparatively scarce and prices high. Among the favorite winter keeping varieties are the Catawbas and the Vergennes. Grapes intended for long keeping are taken from the vines when ripe and placed in shallow boxes in the packing house for a few days, until the stems have wilted and much of the moisture has disappeared. Baskets for their reception are lined with paraffine paper, and the fruit is carefully selected and packed. The baskets are then placed in the cold dry storage house, and the fruit is said to keep remarkably well, many weeks later than when stored in the usual manner. Upon be-



READ WHAT THIS WOMAN DOES "Made over 11,000 yards of carpet on my loom in spare time the past three years," writes Mrs. Sadie E. Taggart, Waukomis, Okla. "I never weave a day that I don't make 30 yards and I do my own housework. I weigh only 115 pounds—don't tire of weaving. Loom as good an investment as an 80-acre farm."

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THE NEWCOMB AUTOMATIC LOOM is made especially for home workers. Unlike any other loom, it practically works itself. A simple movement of the hand is all it requires of the operator. No treading—no stooping—no shuttle throwing. Just the easy work that thousands of old and young are making big money at today—at home. No experience is necessary. You will be delighted with the ease with which you can make the finest and most durable carpets, rugs, mats, draperies of every kind, and even beautiful portieres, chenille curtains and hammocks. Bear in mind also, that no cash outlay for supplies is required. Old carpets, sacks, cast-off clothing and rags all furnish material for the loom. And the results you get with such material are simply wonderful. You can be sure when you own a Newcomb, that you will have more than enough work to keep you busy. Many of our customers make from \$25 to \$50 a week weaving with the Newcomb, and you can do likewise. Do not neglect this opportunity. Write me today for my free catalogue, "Weaving Wisdom," which tells all about our looms and the extremely reasonable terms on which you can obtain one of them. **W. B. STARK, Sec'y, NEWCOMB LOOM CO., 20 Taylor St., Davenport, Iowa.**

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BEST PUMP ON EARTH

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W. B. STARK who will help you start a money-making business. **NO EXPERIENCE NECESSARY** Let me send you some samples of the work you can do on a Newcomb Loom. The more you need the money the more I can and will help you to get started to making it.

Notes From Green's Fruit Farm

Our theory as regards enriching the land is that it requires no more labor or seed on rich land than on poor land whereas the yield on rich land is double that on poor land. Is it not plain then that it pays to make the land fertile and that nothing is more unprofitable than cultivating land that is impoverished or that is wet and needs draining?

We have been experimenting with the question of transplanting trees, plants and vines. We have planted trees of various kinds in June when everything outdoors was in leaf and even in blossom. We have planted specimens of apple, pear and cherry trees which had purposely been exposed to wind without protection of any kind for several weeks. The bark and roots of these trees were shriveled. After burying root and branch in the soil for a few days we planted these trees, cutting back the branches, and they lived and thrived.

Wild Friends and Neighbors.—At Green's fruit farm they attempt to make friends with everybody including skunks, birds and bees. The wild rabbits are interesting and seemingly innocent, but being destructive to the young trees we are obliged to thin them out by shooting.

The skunk is not entirely innocent for he is fond of hens' eggs, eggs of song and game birds, and sometimes feeds upon the wild or tame birds, but he is helpful in ridding the farm of the white grub which destroys strawberry plants by gnawing them off below the ground, and in thinning out mice and many insect pests. The skunk is really an intelligent and interesting creature. A skunk made his home under the porch of my house. He lived there for many

exclusively for their entertainment. We therefore welcome the large living room, sunny, airy and not too nice for the favorite dog and cat to occupy at times, and for the children to romp and play in.

We have an old fashioned brick fireplace. They are a great institution and are not expensive. They furnish ventilation for the house both summer and winter. I would not think of building a farm house without at least one open brick fireplace.

The Poplars.—At Green's fruit farm we make use of both the Carolina and Lombardy poplars. These poplar trees planted in rows make a wind-break. As our winds come from the west, we plant rows of poplars north and south; in a few years they reach a height of from fifty to one hundred feet and do much to break the force of the autumn winds which are liable to blow the fruit from our peach, pear, and apple trees. The poplar is a valuable tree where quick growth is desired. The Lombardy poplar grows tall and slim but the Carolina poplar branches out more widely and is more in the shape of the apple tree or maple.

Flowers at Green's Fruit Farm.—In annual flowers at Green's fruit farm I have always favored the petunia. The petunia has many characteristics in its favor; it is a rank grower and requires but little attention. It is continually in blossom. It loves the sunshine. I planted petunias around a large bed the center of which was composed of shrubs. Every plant on the sunny side of this bed thrived amazingly but not one of those planted on the shady side lived.

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Here it is briefly. We offer you any American publication devoted to the farm, to poultry, to bees or fruits, the price of which is 50 cents a year, with Green's Fruit Grower one year, both for 75 cents.

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We can save you money if you will do as we suggest.

GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

years going out each night to forage. It required much ingenuity to destroy him without offensive results.

The red squirrel though a great thief we put up with on account of his merry pranks. The chipmunk is very cheerful and does no harm. The woodchuck does not desire close acquaintance but steals from the entrance of hole on the hillside, doing but little injury although he is a great feeder for a brief space of time, which extends only from May to late August, as far as my observation goes, the remainder of the year he seems to be cloistered in his home far down in the dark chambers of the earth.

The wild birds are our friends with the exception of the owl and hawk, and much can be said in favor of these two seemingly bird enemies. The partridge runs fearlessly in the woodlands; the quail whistles from his perch on a high stake of the rail fence, and the woodcock comes out from his dark retreat in the lowlands at sunset, flying boldly over our heads towards his feeding ground. The phoebe birds build their nest in one corner of the porch and there rear their young, but are less seldom seen than formerly. We have great respect for the robin, the flicker or high-holder, and the many woodpeckers, all of which are helpful to the fruit grower. They carry off a few cherries but we have so many we do not mind the few they eat.

While we do not keep bees we welcome to Green's fruit farm the bees owned by our neighbors. We could not carry on the fruit business successfully without the aid of these bees. When we walk through the fields of blossoming strawberries, blackberries, apples, pears, plums, peaches and other fruits we seem to be among a swarm of bees, each bee busily engaged in gathering honey, meanwhile carrying pollen from flower to flower. It is my opinion that the honey bee will pollinize from 500 to 1000 blossoms in a day.

We have no use for the old fashioned stiff and prim parlor at Green's fruit farm. There is only one excuse for having a parlor and that is to have a room in the house always ready for receiving visitors. But since visitors of state, that is visitors who might seem to prefer a stiff, stuffy old fashioned parlor to a light sunny room, only visit the farm house once in two or three years, it would be folly to have a room

The yellow flowering plant called golden glow makes a great show at Green's fruit farm and can be seen for a long distance. Yellow flowers are rare and it is one of the best of yellow flowers. Like the petunia it is easily produced. If you buy a few roots now in a year or two you can divide them into a dozen roots and transplant.

Hydrangea paniculata is a favorite flowering vine. It is perfectly hardy requiring no protection; it continues in blossom from August 1st to October 1st.

Perennial phlox is another favorite flowering plant which will come as near taking care of itself as anything can. Once planted it will continue to blossom for eight to ten years. When the bed gets very old the plants should be taken up, divided and transplanted.

Henry's Uncle.

"Then I am to understand that this is your final answer, Miss Stubbles?"

"My final answer."

"Nothing can move you?"

"Nothing."

"Then my life will be a lonely one, and my fate a harsh one, for my uncle with whom I live has just died and left me—"

"That fact somewhat alters the case, Henry. I cannot be harsh to one who has sustained such recent bereavement. If I could believe that you are sincere—"

"Sincere? Oh, Miss Stubbles!"

"You have certainly made an impression on my heart. Give me time to think of it!"

"How long?"

"After all, why think of it? Henry, I am yours!"

"Oh, Genevieve!"

"Do not squeeze me so hard, Henry. Your poor uncle! Was he long ill?"

"Three days."

"It is too bad! You say he left you—"

"Yes; he has left me!"

"How much?"

"How much? I said he had left me. He had nothing else to leave. I am alone in the world now, homeless, penniless; but with you by my side—why, she's fainted!"—"Tit Bits."

Who found the North Pole?

"I," said Cook,

"And my little book

Will tell how I took

The grand first look

At the great North Pole."

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Aunt Hannah's Replies

Lost lover says that as a young man he loved a very young girl, being attracted to her on account of her beauty. After a year's courtship she abandoned him and married another. "Several years have passed. My experience has led me to give up society. I am miserable. Was I really in love with this girl when I was simply attracted by her good looks? Shall I hunt up a wife or should I wait until one comes around?"

Aunt Hannah's reply: This letter reminds me of the man who sat down upon a rock in the pasture lot and waited for one of the cows to come around so that he could milk her. No, you should not wait but should hustle lively if you desire to get married. There is nothing worth having in this world that comes around of itself unsolicited. There are lots of girls in the world. They are as plentiful as blackberries, but the young women who are capable of making superior wives, and are endowed with the faculty of making home bright and cheerful, are scarce and in demand in any locality. Therefore, if you want to get one of these rare girls, and almost every married man will tell you that he has secured one of them, you will have to step lively, because there are many others looking for this class of young women. I advise you to connect yourself with your local church; there are many advantages social and otherwise in belonging to a church. One of the advantages is, that you are apt to be thrown into the society of many excellent young women. There is no better place to find a wife than in the society of the local church.

Yes, it was proper that you should have been attracted by beauty. But later you should have discovered other charms, if the girl was worthy of your love.

How to be Agreeable.

In reply to Alice I will say, that if you desire to be considered agreeable as a guest at the houses where you are visiting or at your own home or elsewhere you should cultivate the graces, learn to have tact, and should study the subject. If you find a certain person agreeable to yourself, study that person and learn how she makes herself agreeable. If you know of some person who is disagreeable study that person's peculiarities and learn why it is that he or she is disagreeable and avoid those peculiarities. When you are a guest visiting a friend be careful not to exhibit many fads and fancies in regard to the food placed upon the table by your host for your delectation. Do not let it be known that you do not like this, that or the other thing thus making it difficult for the lady of the house to please your appetite. It would seem as though any person could eat bread, eggs, fruits, cereals and the usual meats, but sometimes there are guests who object to many things put upon the table like those mentioned. I do not advise you when a guest to eat things that will make you sick. My thought is that you should not be finical. Remember that your hostess notices when you do not touch certain viands offered you at meal time, and although she may not speak of it at the time, she will feel disap-

pointed if you do not eat from her favorite dishes. If your hostess has dinner at noon do not make it known if you should prefer to have dinner at six o'clock, or vice versa, for if you do that you will make your hostess uncomfortable, and make her feel like abandoning her ordinary methods of living and conforming to those to which you are accustomed. Always remember that those who desire to be agreeable must do so and say agreeable things. They must be polite, they must make themselves interesting in manner, dress and conversation. They must be ready to join with whatever amusement is proposed with zest, and not with objections or suggestions try to change the plans. You must show that you are pleased with the home which you are visiting, with its appointments, with the surrounding scenery and with its drives, its lawns, its flowers. You should learn to notice the beautiful things of this world and to make those who help to beautify it feel that their efforts are appreciated. If your hostess has fine pictures upon the walls of her home show your appreciation for them. If she is a musician show your appreciation for her singing or playing. If she has rare books let her know that you are aware of the fact.

Reply to Sadie, of Texas: When young girls write me that they are in love with two young men who desire to marry them, I feel like saying that I doubt if they love either one as they should love the one they are to marry and live with as long as life shall last. It is certainly a dilemma when a girl is engaged to one young man who is good and true, when the girl is desired in marriage by another man more wealthy, more prosperous, and of a better family. I fear that you have not done right in receiving the attention of the second young man so long as you were already engaged to marry another. I do not wonder that you fear to tell your second lover that you have been engaged to another all the time you have been receiving his attention. If your first lover still seems to be faithful and there is no reason why you should cancel the engagement with him, I should at once place myself right with the second lover and dismiss him.

Dr. Cook's Predecessors.

A full roll of Dr. Cook's predecessors in the quest of the Far North's secrets would be a long one; the Far North was already calling when Alexander was conquering. The Irish monks heard the call more than ten centuries ago; the Norsemen heard it; it was in the ears of Sir Hugh Willoughby and Richard Chancellor when they set out (in the May of 1553) "for the search and discovery of the northern parts of the world, to open a way and passage to our men for travel to new and unknown kingdoms." Sir John Franklin—the "heroic sailor soul" of the epitaph—is only the best remembered of the many who have started on the quest and have not come back.—Hartford "Courant."

Colonel Pope sowed the seed which are now being carefully cultivated in every part of the land, and had it not been for him the present day advocates would not find such a ready response to their plea that one of the nation's greatest assets are highways which enable a maximum load to be hauled with minimum power.

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"WE ARE GETTING OLD," SAID MISS AMANDA.

Cheery.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by Elizabeth L. Stocking.

"We're getting old," said Miss Amanda dreamily to Miss Susan. "I wish we had something in the house that was full of life and youth and music."

"I suppose we might adopt a baby," suggested Miss Susan. "There's plenty of life and youth in a baby and generally considerable music."

"I'm afraid of babies," demurred Miss Amanda, "and besides, they're such anxieties. Susan, my birthday's coming soon. I believe I'd like a present of a dear little canary bird."

"O, that's what you've been driving at, is it?" deduced Miss Susan. "Well, if you should happen to get one, you must act real surprised."

When Miss Amanda came down stairs on the morning of her seventieth birthday, right in the middle of the breakfast table stood a gilt cage, and in it, already quite at home and hopping from perch to perch, was a very, very yellow little canary. The sun shone in at the window and the bird chirruped merrily because he was full of life and youth and music.

"Susan," said Miss Amanda, "he is like a bit of sunshine, and I shall call him 'Cheery.'"

It did not take Cheery long to feel perfectly at home; in fact, he quite soon took possession both of the cottage and the hearts of its inhabitants. When Miss Amanda came in the morning to put up the curtains and take off the gray shawl which had covered Cheery over night, he would hop close to the wires of the cage, greeting her with a joyous, chirping "Good Morning!" Later, when the sun shone into the windows, Cheery would flood the cottage with a rapture of song, thrills, crescendo and diminuendo, arias, idyls, and sonatas. He could scold, too, if anyone interfered with his rights, with the harsh, carping tone of a veritable shrew, and if Miss Amanda or Miss Susan put her hand into the cage when Cheery was busy eating or preening his feathers, he would indignantly rush upon the intruder pecking it quite ferociously, and telling in bird language just what he thought of such conduct. He was such a little mite to attack a great big human giant that his ferocity was quite laughable.

"It's like an infidel trying to overcome the Almighty," said the minister one day when he was calling.

Miss Susan being somewhat of a tease rather enjoyed arousing Cheery's ire at times. She would wrap a handkerchief about him, lay him on his back in her hand, and thus admonish him: "Haven't I warmed you? Haven't I fed you? Haven't I cherished you?" while Cheery would express his contempt of such claims by endeavors to peck her hand, and vocal remonstrances.

On the other hand, he had his tender love notes, when he would tell Miss Amanda so softly, so wooingly, so flatteringly, that he cared about her, and that there was nobody in the world like her. Of course, he knew how to beg and tease and wheedle, and it is equally certain that he generally got what he wanted.

He had his cry of alarm, too, which always brought Miss Amanda and Miss Susan hurrying from whatever remote corner of the cottage, cellar or garret, they happened to be in at the time. On one such occasion when Cheery's calls of distress were particularly piercing, they found that a neighbor's cat had perched herself on the windowsill outdoors, and was looking through the glass with longing and hungry eyes at her desired victim.

As Cheery was very tame, they often let him out of his cage to fly about the room. He would light on Miss Amanda's shoulder and if she was busy and did not give him what he considered proper attention, he would gently peck at her ear to remind her of her duties to him. When she was reading he would hop onto her book and tease until she was obliged either to stop reading and talk to him or put him back into the cage. When Miss Susan was sewing, he would land on her thimble or parade up and down the seam she was working on until she grew quite distracted.

"Cheery," said Miss Susan one day, "you don't know very much. You ought to be trained," and she began to try to teach him some "tricks." She succeeded to a certain extent, inasmuch as when she held out her right fore-finger, Cheery would fly onto it; then she would place the fore-finger of her left hand above and he would fly onto that; then the right fore-finger would be elevated still higher, and another flutter would bring the canary to the new perch, and so on, up a ladder of fore-fingers, as high as Miss Susan could reach. Sometimes she formed a circle with the thumb and second finger of both hands through which Cheery would fly back and forth. Another accomplishment was a duet, Miss Susan declaring that her specialty consisted of the bass, while Cheery furnished the treble. The trouble was that Cheery never would show off when visitors were present except Tommy Donovan, but Tommy lived just next door and he had helped to train Cheery.

One morning when Cheery had been out of his cage flying about the house, Miss Susan said suddenly to Miss Amanda: "Why, where is Cheery?" As Miss Amanda couldn't remember having seen him for half an hour, they at once instituted a search, calling him, and peering behind doors, under beds, and into closets. But Cheery did not come, nor could he be found. Dinner time came and passed; still no Cheery. Miss Amanda and Miss Susan tried to settle down to reading and sewing, but every little while, Miss Amanda would close her book or Miss Susan would throw down her sewing, and look again into every possible and impossible nook.

Finally, Miss Amanda sat down in her rocking chair and began to cry, and then Miss Susan sat down too and joined her.

"He must have been on your shoulder without your noticing, that time you stepped out into the yard. We'll hang his cage out doors and perhaps he'll come back," suggested Miss Susan brightening a little.

"To think of him out in the cold!" lamented Miss Amanda. "He'll be frozen to death or a cat will get him."

For two days the empty cage hung on the front piazza, its door invitingly open and a most tempting repast of birdseed, apple, and lettuce within. But Cheery did not come back, and the cottage was silent and sad, for life and youth and music had gone out of it.

"Any boy or girl," said Miss Susan to a crowd of neighborhood children who had gathered about the front piazza and the empty cage, "who finds our bird for us shall have 50 cents."

"Whew!" whistled Tommy Donovan. "I'd like the 50 cents much as anything but if I could get the bird for you I'd do it even for nothin'."

"Tommy, I think you'll find him if anyone can," declared Miss Susan, and Tommy walked away looking thoughtful and determined.

The next morning as Miss Amanda and Miss Susan sat very quiet and lonely in the cottage, there was a loud ring at the door bell, and when they opened the door there stood Tommy Donovan, his eyes bright with excitement.

"I've found Cheery," he cried, "I've found him!"

Before Miss Amanda or Miss Susan had a chance to ask any questions Tommy hurried on: "He's at Jameson's house on the boulevard. He flew in at their pantry window when it was open, but they won't give him to me. They say you'll have to come and identify him."

Miss Amanda and Miss Susan quite trembling with agitation, put on their coats and bonnets and engineered by the enthusiastic Tommy, made their way to a handsome residence on the boulevard. The white capped servant admitted them into the presence of a pompous and rather formidable looking lady who stared at them through her eyeglasses and demanded very much as if she were examining them in the catechism:

"Describe your bird."

"He was yellow all over," replied Miss Susan.

"And he had a very loving disposition," added Miss Amanda.

"But sometimes a bad temper," admitted Miss Susan.

"And he sang like—like an angel," replied Miss Amanda fervently.

"Kate, go and get the canary," directed the pompous lady to the white capped servant girl.

So Kate brought into the room a handsome cage and in it danced a bit of yellow, glinting, bird-like sunshine. Yes—there could be no doubt—it was the lost Cheery!

Miss Susan and Miss Amanda went eagerly forward and Cheery actually rushed to meet them, clinging to the wires of the cage and chirping a joyous welcome, while Tommy scarcely restrained himself from turning a somersault, and even Mrs. Jameson looked a little less fierce.

Miss Susan put her hand into the cage and drawing Cheery forth,

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GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

wrapped him in her handkerchief.

"We are very, very glad," she said to Mrs. Jameson, "and we thank you." When they returned to the cottage, Tommy, no longer on his dignity, turned somersets innumerable, and with a whoop ran home to show his mother the bright 50-cent piece he had earned. Cheery was put into the empty, waiting cage, and at once fell upon the lettuce and the apple, interspersing his feast with bursts of rapturous song. Miss Amanda and Miss Susan sat side by side in their rocking chairs watching the bird and smiling at each other. The sun shone in at the window, and the cottage was filled with life and youth and sunshine.

The Apple; the Best Fruit.

By Charles A. Green, Editor of Green's Fruit Grower, for Ideal Homes.

I am the friend and supporter of every fruit that grows. I can see in every variety of small or large fruit something particularly desirable for the season when it ripens, but if asked to name one fruit more valuable than another I should feel compelled to name the apple.

The apple is a northern fruit. In fact the strawberry, raspberry, currant, gooseberry and pear are all northern fruits. They do not succeed as well in the south as in the north. But the apple is particularly a northern fruit, and yet in selecting the varieties of the apple for sections north of Rochester, N. Y., the question of varieties should be considered.

planting of a large list of varieties, but would rather advise planting not over four to six varieties, for the planting of a small place, where the pleasure of apple growing is an item of importance, I would advise planting a large number of varieties. I have in bearing on my own fruit farm about two hundred varieties of apples. I find great pleasure in having upon my place one tree each of a large number of varieties. In this way only can I become familiar with many varieties, their peculiar growth and productiveness. Some of these varieties are a disappointment to me. They have been highly recommended for other states and territories but they do not succeed very well with me, teaching that with apples as with many other fruits there are special localities where certain varieties thrive better than elsewhere. Thus while the Jonathan in Missouri and many other sections of the middle west is one of the great apples of commerce, with me it is insignificant in size and lacking in color. The Rome Beauty, while fair in size, with me does not get the fine color which it secures in the west. Ben Davis in my Rochester orchard cannot compare with those grown in Missouri in size, growth and quality.

On the other hand, varieties from the northwest introduced by Peter M. Giddeon, of which I had not expected much, have done wonderfully well in my orchard, and have astonished all beholders with size, beauty and productiveness. Therefore, for a small place, where the revenue is not first consid-

twenty years after planting. Here is another reason why it is desirable to have many varieties of apples upon small places where there is now no old orchard. By having a number of varieties you would be likely to have some of those which would bear early after planting.

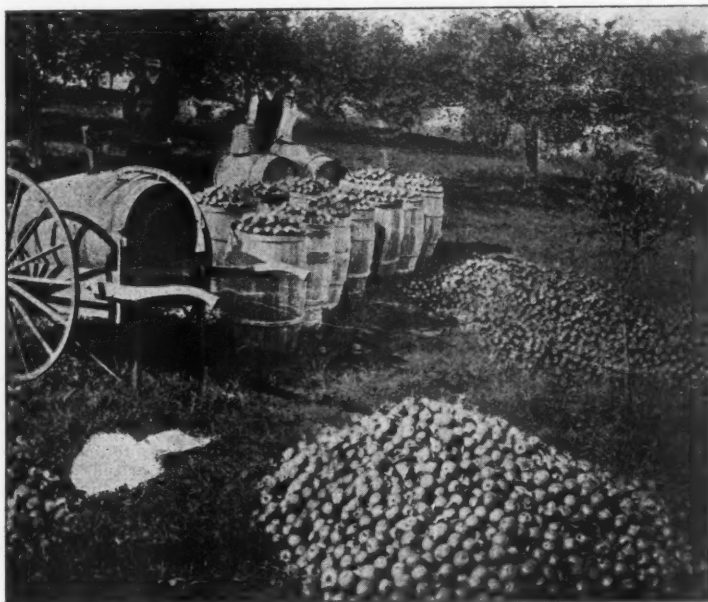
The keeping of apples during winter is a simple problem. All you have to do is to keep apples continually as near the freezing point as possible. The usual cellar is a poor place for keeping apples during winter for the reason that it is kept warm from the heat above, and the windows are left constantly closed. The windows of a fruit cellar should be kept open a large proportion of winter. A friend of mine who has great success in keeping apples during winter keeps them in an underground stable which is walled in on three sides, the front simply being boarded up. They are in barrels or boxes. When there is danger of frost he simply throws blankets over the packages, which is all the protection he finds necessary.

The best package for apples is a box holding nearly one bushel. When the orchardist has learned to pack his fruit, after careful grading, in boxes instead of barrels, he will find that consumption has been largely increased. While few people buy a barrel of apples at a time, there are many who would buy a box containing one bushel.

While I would select a soil composed of clay, sand and gravel for an apple orchard if I had my choice, I have found the apple succeeding on almost every fertile soil, including that very sandy. More important than the character of the soil is the site or location. I would pay twice the price for an orchard located within three to six miles of a big lake, like Lake Ontario, than for an orchard twelve miles distant from such a lake, knowing that the influence of a large body of water would be helpful. I find orchards near Lake Ontario bearing fruit more regularly than those farther distant. I would pay twice the price for an apple orchard situated on a hillside or hilltop than for an orchard situated in the valley or lowlands. Not only should orchards be located on land naturally drained of surplus moisture, they should have air drainage also, and this cannot be secured in valleys.

But where you have only a small plot of land you need not inquire into its adaptability. Go ahead and plant it, making the soil rich enough to bear a good crop of corn, potatoes or wheat. If the soil is naturally wet, put in a tile drain between the rows. If the tile are set directly under the trees the roots will be apt to clog them.

A little pruning should be given each apple tree each year. Severe cutting away of large boughs is injurious, and never occurs with the skillful orchardist. Train the heads of apple trees low. It makes easier spraying and pruning. Do not expect to grow perfect fruit without spraying.—Ideal Homes Mag.



No fruit has been longer used for food than the apple. No fruit has been known in song and story longer than the apple. Charred apples have been found beneath dwelling places of races long since extinct, dating farther back than history goes.

While fruit growing has progressed in this country, the demand increasing for every kind of fruit, from the strawberry upward, no fruit has received the attention that the apple has received.

I am asked to give a list of the best winter apples for eating, also for a list of the best cooking apples, and the best cider apples. I am not told what section of the country this list is intended for, therefore I shall conclude that it is intended for the latitude of my own city, Rochester, N. Y. If the locality is north of Rochester harder varieties should be selected.

Here is my selection of winter apples for eating: First, the Fameuse. This is usually considered a fall apple, but I have no difficulty in keeping it all winter in good condition without extraordinary treatment. I name next the Banana, Hubbardston, Spy and Staman's Winesap.

My list of cooking apples would be Duchess, Rhode Island Greenings, Baldwin and Spy.

While it is seldom deemed necessary to recommend varieties of apples for cider making, since it is usually thought that any apple is good enough for making cider, I will say that crabapple cider is considered superior to cider made from ordinary apples, and that cider from russet apples is preferred to that of ordinary varieties. It is a mistake to suppose that unripe apples will make good cider. The better the fruit the better the cider in every instance. It is possible to make a grade of cider from apples superior in flavor to champagne.

I am asked to give a list of the varieties of apples which a man may successfully plant on a small place of from one to ten acres. While for commercial purposes I do not advise the

ered, I will recommend in addition to planting the leading varieties, such as King, Baldwin, Spy, Roxbury Russet, and Rhode Island Greening, a number of other varieties, such as may be recommended by any reliable nurseryman. In case some of these known varieties should prove undesirable and unprofitable they can easily be regrafted. This regrafting the apple trees is an interesting pastime. Charles Downing had one tree which bore fifty varieties of apples through grafting. My friend, Luther Burbank, who is nothing if not beyond the ordinary, has an apple tree which produces 1200 varieties of apples, there being a graft of different varieties on almost every twig and branch.

It is not necessary to cover a large piece of ground in order to have growing upon your small place 100 or 200 varieties of apples. I advise that you plant through the center of one of your fields a row or two of apple trees not more than six feet apart in the row, the rows being far apart if necessary. By this method you will not require very much land for 100 varieties, that is 100 trees. Think of the pleasure you can secure from this long list of varieties, each one distinct from another as regards date of ripening, each one being of different size, color and flavor. Having such a row of experimental trees you would have an attraction for your neighbors and friends, and your place would be continually in memory of State Fair officials, and you would be solicited to send plates of your fruit for exhibition.

I am asked to state how long it would be before these apple trees would bear fruit. Some of them might bear fruit the first year planted. I have seen the Duchess tree bear in the nursery, the tree not being over six feet high, bearing from six to ten beautiful apples. Bismarck and Yellow Transparent bear fruit early. Other varieties might come into bearing in five or six years, while others, like the Spy, might not come into bearing under

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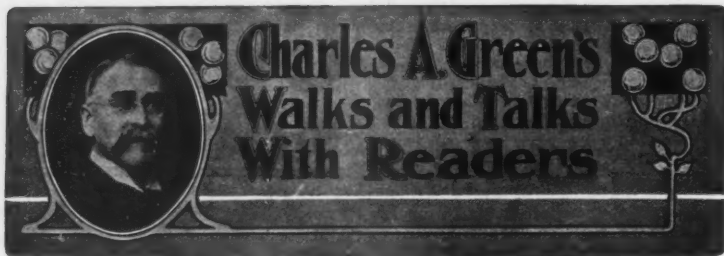
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ROCHESTER, N. Y., NOVEMBER, 1909.

It is easier to do the job than to teach the new man how to do it.

It is that part of the sermon which you carry home with you which makes you a better man.

People are divided into workers and loafers the same as bees are divided into workers and drones.

The hog is not worthy of his bad reputation. He is simply troubled with an ungovernable appetite.

A man with money to spend expects courteous treatment, but the man who wants to borrow money is not expecting much of anything.

General Butler claimed that his dog was legally muzzled so long as the muzzle was attached to the dog's tail, instead of his mouth, inasmuch as the law did not state where the muzzle should be attached.

To-day I received a letter from George F. Switzer, of Pa., stating that he ordered in the spring of 1908 plum trees and currant bushes which came by express, but as he was absent the box laid around his place for two weeks before he planted them. All these plants, vines and trees are now thriving marvelously. The plum trees have blossomed and the currant bushes are bearing fruit this year.

Disease of Blackberry.—C. A. Tyler, of N. Y., sends me branches of blackberry plant which is attacked with a disease resembling black knot on plums. I have never known any disease of this kind before on the blackberry or black raspberry. If the readers of Green's Fruit Grower have plants thus affected I will be glad to hear from them. I advise Mr. Tyler to send specimens to our Geneva, N. Y. experimental station.

High Prices for Apples.—I advise the readers of Green's Fruit Grower to look for high prices for good winter apples this fall and winter. Three dollars per barrel is offered now for winter apples at Rochester. There seems to be a short crop of apples all over the country.

There is an abundance of peaches and plums and grapes also of quinces. I have never seen quince trees so heavily laden with fruit as this season and the fruit is of superior quality.

When to Plant.—This question is often asked by subscribers of Green's Fruit Grower who want to know when to plant the raspberry and other fruits. I shall have to repeat often my advice on this subject. October and November are good months for transplanting, in the eastern and middle states, the following items: red and black raspberries, currants, gooseberries, grape vines, ornamental shrubs and trees, the pear, apple, quince and plum, in fact anything that is hardy plant in the fall. Plant anything in October or November that is entirely or nearly entirely covered with soil, such as raspberry plants and grape vines. Half hardy items like roses and peach trees I do not advise planting in the fall, unless given protection. After planting throw a forkful of straw manure over each plant, or on the ground over the roots of each tree as a mulch.

Diseases in Watering Troughs.—Those good people who have arranged convenient public watering places for thirsty horses were seemingly doing good work but now we are informed from the highest authorities that diseases have been conveyed to horses through these public watering places, and that thousands of horses have been destroyed by these diseases thus conveyed in New York state. It is easy to see how horses suffering from distemper, or other diseases, by slobbering in the water, or allowing the discharge from their nostrils to escape, may render all the water in the trough or basin contagious. While we are considering the danger of horses catching diseases in this way let us think of the danger of single communion cups at the church, and in the public drinking cup on the

railway car, and the cup from which a hundred children drink at the public school. I recall with horror the wooden pail of water which stood in the country schoolhouse which I attended when a boy. In this pail was a tin dipper. Almost all the children of the school drank from this dipper, pouring back into the pail that portion of the dipperful for which they could not find capacity to store away in their thirsty stomachs. This community drinking pail at that school must have been a source of infection of scarlet fever, diphtheria, whooping cough or possibly worse diseases.

A Michigan Cherry Farm.

Miss Ruth Van Deman, daughter of our associate editor, tells Green's Fruit Grower of a fifty acre cherry orchard growing on the sandy soil of Michigan. It is not the size of the orchard which attracts us so much as the method of this orchardist. He gives his cherry trees the highest culture, keeps the soil fertile, and produces cherries as large and handsome as those grown in California. He ships to the eastern cities. Instead of selling these cherries to commission houses in bulk as nearly all cherry growers do, he employs a large force of girls and boys who pack the cherries in precisely the same style package and in the same manner as the cherries are packed in California and sold in the east.

Usually black cherries are picked when they are green, when they are red in color, long before they are ripe, and the producer receives but little more than the cost of picking and marketing. But this Michigan cherry grower is able to sell his boxed cherries, packed in layers, at the same price that California cherries sell at in Boston and New York, and since his charge for freight and express is but a trifle that of California shippers, he makes more profit than California growers.

Here is a suggestion for the fruit growers of the eastern and middle states. Instead of finding fault with the consumers of fruit in the great cities, who demand the finest specimens carefully packed as they come from California, why not copy the California fruit packers, producing a high grade of fruit and packing it as honestly and attractively as the fruit growers of the Pacific coast pack their fruit. It is useless for us to claim that our fruit is of better quality, and that the beauty of the California fruit is only skin deep. The fruit growers of the Pacific coast are teaching us helpful lessons. If we profit by these lessons it will be well for us. If we do not profit by them we will be the losers. I point with pride to this Michigan cherry grower, who has succeeded in shipping to the markets of our great cities, cherries packed and crated the same as California cherries are which can hardly be distinguished from California fruit.

The Pocklington Grape.—In reply to J. E. Nightingale, of N. J., I will say that the Pocklington is a good white grape of the Concord class. It was introduced at Rochester, N. Y. It has a fine cluster and the fruit is large and beautiful; it is a good grower; productive and ripening about the same season as Concord. I see no reason why Pocklington has not been more popular as a market grape or for home use. Possibly the reason for the neglect of Pocklington was the great attention given to Niagara, which was introduced about the same time.

A Terrible Fright.—Eighty years ago there were large tribes of Indians in New York state other than those now living near Salamanca, New York. One of these tribes had hunting grounds and pitched their tents near Albany, New York. In those early days the cabins of pioneers were few and far between. In one of these cabins two women were working when one hundred Indians mounted on horses galloped up to the door. The mother appeared at the doorway. When she saw the array of Indians she felt certain that they had come to scalp her, so she dashed wildly into the cellar. Her female companion more bravely went to the door, whereupon the chief of the

Indian tribe stated that his errand was to learn whether his people could parade upon a field on a nearby farm. This concession was granted and the Indians departed, after which this braver woman searched for her mother, and found her crazed with fear, crowded in one corner of the dark cellar. Her son, born soon after, was marked on birth with a bald head which looked as though he had been scalped. He ever had severe headache.

The Dog.

Cuvier, the great naturalist, says that the dog is the most complete, the most singular and the most useful conquest over wild animals ever made by man. Linnaeus says that our dog was originally a wolf or a jackal. From the earliest history of man we hear of the dog. The long period during which man has inhabited the globe may be roughly estimated by the improvement which has been made over the wild wolf and jackal to the helpful and friendly creature which we call the dog of today. Consider the vast number of years it must have taken to develop from the wild wolf the little rat terrier, Scotch collie, fox terrier, the greyhound, bloodhound, Newfoundland and St. Bernards. The dog of today is a marvelously intelligent animal. He becomes attached to his friends and often is willing to sacrifice his life for those who love him. Dogs have rescued many people who would have perished during the blizzards of the Alps, from drowning and in giving signals of alarm and leading the way to people buried in the quick sands or mud holes, by sounding the alarm of fire; have kept away burglars and thieves and in many other ways endeared himself to mankind. Where can be found the man who has not at some period of his life found a steadfast friend in the dog?

Who Are Responsible for the Increase in the Cost of Living?

Complaint is made by many people that it costs more to live than in former years. It is noticed that almost everything the farmer and fruit grower sells has increased greatly in price during the past three to five years. It is noticeable that prices of farm products continued to increase during the severe panic of 1907 and are still increasing. Corn and oats are selling at double the price they did five years ago and there has been a heavy increase in the price of wheat and other farm products.

The question is, what is the cause of this remarkable advance in prices, not only of farm products but rents for houses, farms and the price of clothing and general supplies?

There are people who say that the farmer is responsible for the high prices of farm products, but this is not true. The farmer does not fix the price for his products. As a rule the price is fixed by the middle man or the buyer. The farmer brings his load of wheat or pork to the city market and asks the middle man what he is paying and is compelled to take whatever the middle man offers.

One cause of the advance in price of farm products is the increasing demand for those products, not only in this country but by the people of other countries, who look to the United States as a source of food supplies. The fact must be considered that prices for farm products have been too low. Oats at 32c per bushel, corn at 60c, wheat at 80c does not pay the farmer a fair profit for his work. Everyone should rejoice to see the farmer receiving a fair reward for his valuable services.

It seems to me that we have a further reason for the advance in prices of everything, in the fact that gold, the basis of all prices is growing more plentiful and cheaper every year owing to new processes of extracting it from the soil and from rocks. More than 1,000,000 dollars is extracted from the earth each day of the year in gold at the present time, which is far more than was ever produced at any other period of the world's history. Since gold is the measure of values we can

never realize that gold is cheaper except in advance in prices of products and in the diminishing purchasing power of our paper money.

How We Saved the Apple Tree.

We have near our house a Sweet Bough apple tree which is the delight of our family and of all the neighbors generally who help themselves to the toothsome fruit which this tree furnishes from July to the latter part of August. It was necessary to fill in with earth the spot where this tree stood. The surface of the soil under this apple tree was covered with earth from a cellar to the depth of about three feet. We knew that this tree would perish unless we could convey air from above to a portion of the roots thus deeply buried. We felt that if we could keep a few of the roots alive, this might give the other roots an opportunity to work upward where they could get the air by their own efforts. Therefore we took four six inch sewer tile and inserted them perpendicularly in holes dug through the soil which we had placed around the tree. Then we inserted these tiles in the holes to their full depth and filled in the soil around the outside of the tile. Now we have four sewer tile sunk to their full depth so that the tops (open ends) of the tile or pipes are level with the top of the soil as now filled in. This work was done in April. Thus far, September 10th, the tree is thriving as well as formerly, therefore we conclude that we have saved its life.

Winter Storage of Fruits, etc.

Great loss occurs to the fruit grower each winter by the excessive warmth of the room in which the fruit is stored. The same is true in regard to cabbages, turnips, carrots, beets, etc. All of these products are kept in rooms far too warm although they may seem chilly to you. The ideal place for storing is a room as near as possible to freezing point without freezing. If they are stored in a building entirely above ground in which the frost enters freely in severe weather fruit or vegetables placed in such a room will need no covering until hard freezing winter sets in. At this time a little hay or straw should be thrown over the fruit or vegetables, say a foot or two deep. When the severe cold weather of mid-winter comes additional covering should be given in the way of bundles of corn stalks or rye straw. I can define this method more simply by telling you how a friend keeps his prized fruits all winter. They are stored in barrels or boxes in the basement of the barn which has walls on three sides, but is simply barred up in front therefore it is not frost proof. Up to December these fruits require no protection. When severe freezing occurs blankets are thrown over the packages. If the mid-winter frosts are very severe and penetrating an additional blanket or two is given. In this way the fruit is kept in a chilled condition continuously and comes out in the spring without a blemish, whereas if it had been stored in a house cellar where there is a furnace or stoves overhead the fruit would have been decayed before spring.

Cabbage can be kept in an upper room in the barn where you can get at them at any time during the winter so as to be able to remove a few of them to the cellar for immediate use by spreading three or four deep on a bed of straw at least a foot deep and then cover them with straw and corn stalks. Winter squash should not be kept in as low a temperature as other vegetables.

Not Drudgery.—No man will ever make a successful farmer who looks upon farm work as drudgery. The man who has no love for his occupation is a misfit, and his destination is failure. The man who farms, because he can find nothing else to do is not a farmer. Farming as an occupation and a business, ought not to be measured by the standard set by these men.

In order to accommodate our readers we have listed a few of the best magazines at prices that they can afford to accept.

	Regular Price	Price to You		Regular Price	Price to You
1. American Magazine			5. Human Life		
Good Housekeeping			Pacific Monthly		
Green's Fruit Grower	\$3 00	1 75	Green's Fruit Grower	\$3 00	\$1 75
2. American Magazine			6. Success		
Cosmopolitan			Pacific Monthly		
Green's Fruit Grower	3 00	1 75	Green's Fruit Grower	3 00	1 75
3. American Magazine			7. American Magazine		
Success			Cosmopolitan		
Green's Fruit Grower	3 00	1 75	Good Housekeeping		
4. Success Magazine			Green's Fruit Grower	4 50	2 25
Cosmopolitan					
Green's Fruit Grower	3 00	1 80			

NOTE.—We do not mix the club offers. Do not ask us to. No Canadian orders filled.

All orders must be sent to Green's Fruit Grower, Rochester, N. Y.

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BACK TO THE FARM!

J. J. Hill's idea of the future salvation of the country.
—From the Spokesman Review.

Two Hundred Carloads of Peaches.

The Teats Bros., near Rochester, N. Y., are large and successful growers of peaches. I seldom hear of a failure of the peach crop of these noted peach growers. One reason for their great success is their favorable location near the shore of Lake Ontario where they get the modifying effect of a large body of water. It is never so cold there in winter nor so hot in summer as farther inland and late spring frosts which are many times so injurious to the fruit crop do not trouble this firm. This year the Teats Bros. have shipped to market two hundred carloads of peaches. When you come to think of it this is a lot of fruit. Place it in two horse wagon loads and you will have a train of wagons possibly a mile long though I have not figured it out exactly. Two hundred cars placed together on the track would extend perhaps a quarter of a mile.

Consider the business ability necessary in preparing the soil, in choosing the locality, in methods of planting, cultivating, pruning and spraying and in harvesting and marketing in good condition this great crop of fruit.

Another element of success with the Teats Bros. is the fact that they make a specialty of growing the peach. This is an age of specialties. There are few men who can succeed at a large number of enterprises. Those who succeed best select some one thing and excel in that particular thing. This is what the Teats Bros. have done. They have made a study of peaches. They have made a specialty of peach culture and have met with great success.

I expect in the near-by future to see more of certain kinds of orcharding made a specialty. On the Pacific coast there are many men who make a specialty of growing apples. These men do not bother with anything but apples. They do not grow farm crops nor small fruits of any kind nor peaches, plums, quinces, etc. They confine themselves entirely to their apple orchard. They make a special study of apple culture in all its phases. They are continually in the orchard with a force of men at work at all seasons. They have learned when and how to irrigate, how to fertilize the soil, what varieties to plant, how to prune. They thin the fruit at the proper moment, they are skilled in harvesting the crop and packing it and marketing it. Then they are great advertisers. They get up apple shows which attract the attention of the world. They sell carloads of apples to European purchasers.

Contrast this making a specialty of apple culture with the kinds of apple culture largely practiced in many parts of western New York and other eastern states where the farmer has a few acres of apple orchard. This farmer has made no study of apple culture. He gets a fairly good profit from his apple trees without giving them any particular attention. There are few of these small farmers who cultivate their orchards or spray them or give much attention to pruning or thinning of the fruit. If they get a crop of apples they are satisfied with it and if they miss a crop they do not feel that they have met with any great loss since they have not put any work upon their orchard.

It is plainly to be seen that eastern orchardists must adopt new methods if they would keep up with the pace of the present day.

Plant this fall hardy trees, currants, gooseberries, raspberries, blackberries. Cover each plant with strawy manure. Then you will gain almost one year over the same things planted next spring. Do not plant roses, peaches or strawberries at the north in fall.

The Luscious Grape.

A subscriber of Green's Fruit Grower from Jersey Shore, Pennsylvania, called on me this morning stating that he was a subscriber to Green's Fruit Grower and desired to see my place. The first thing I called his attention to was the grape vines heavily laden with beautiful clusters of fruit.

"This is the Niagara is it not?" remarked my visitor on seeing the first grape vine climbing over a grape arbor.

"No," I replied, "that is Moore's Diamond, a white grape of higher quality than Niagara." The next grape was a red one and a third was the Niagara.

I called my visitor's attention to a row of grape vines which I planted twelve years ago along the west border of my five acre city lot. During the early years the Niagara vines thus planted made a rampant growth, and not having room enough to spread naturally over the wire fence of the line of my lot or for some other reason, did not bear fruit freely.

Latterly these vines have been trained over the roof of an arbor. This arbor roof was just what these grapes desired for they have fruited heavily ever since thus trained. In walking under the arbor you can see enough clusters hanging down like earrings from a fashionable lady in great abundance. I called my friend's attention to the fact that there were enough grapes on three vines trailing over the roof of this arbor to supply an ordinary family, but since grape vines cost only ten to fifteen cents each it is well for the home maker to plant twenty, fifty or one hundred grape vines in order to be sure that he has enough for himself, his neighbors and friends and a supply to be put away for the winter. The secret of keeping grapes during the early winter months is to pack them in shallow layers with paper between each layer in market baskets or boxes putting not more than two or three layers in each basket. Store these grapes in a cool place as near freezing as possible without freezing. A house cellar is not a good place to keep grapes or other fruit as it is usually too warm.

Dried Clover as Chicken Feed.

A correspondent of Green's Fruit Grower asks how clover may be dried in a small way for feeding chickens during winter. Reply: I know of no special method other than curing the clover on the ground or a platform or on sheets exposed to the heat of the sun. Well cured clover hay made in the usual manner when cut fine in a cutting box and mixed with bran or cornmeal makes a good healthful food for chickens. The poultry will not eat the coarse stems, but they will pick out every particle of the leaves and blossoms and will improve their condition on this food, which is similar to that which they would pick up were they out in the field on a summer's day.

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GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

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Think what this saving will mean as gasoline prices advance, and yet if you want to use gasoline at any time this wonderful engine runs on $\frac{1}{2}$ of a pint per hour for each horsepower—far less than any other engine on the market. You can't lose on the purchase of the Amazing "Detroit." It runs all kinds of farm machinery, pumps, saws, grinders, churns, feed grinders, washing machines, also filters and electric light apparatus. Saves the cost of hired help and is mounted on skids so it can easily be carried to all parts of the farm by two men. There are now 2,000 of these engines throughout the country and we have stacks of testimonials from our satisfied users.

Guaranteed for a Lifetime—30 Days FREE Trial Offer

We will send you this engine and let you try it on your own farm for thirty days. If it does not meet every claim that we have made for it, send the engine back and we will promptly refund the money and pay freight charges both ways. And all of our 15 years of experience is behind this binding guarantee.

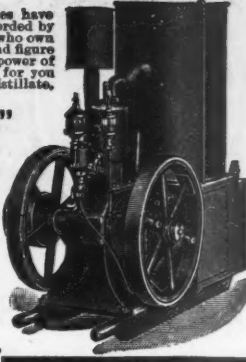
Besides this we positively guarantee the engine against any defect in material or workmanship for a lifetime; but the engine cannot get out of order for it has only three working parts all carefully selected. Weighs less than one-third as much as other engines of the same power. Starts

instantly in hot or cold weather without cranking. Basic patents cover for 17 years the only device for successfully vaporizing kerosene.

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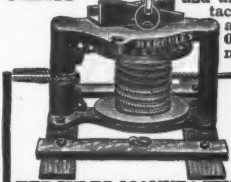
We want demonstrators in every section and will allow a special price on the first outfit sold in your community. We will also send you our big free engine book showing our complete line of engines, ranging from 2 to 24 h. p., at prices from \$25.50 up. These sizes are all carried in stock and shipped complete, ready to run. Send for our book and agent's plan today. Address

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Fruit Tree Hedge.—Reply to Dr. E. E. Glover, Ind.: I have never advised planting fruit trees for an ornamental hedge in front of a residence, yet it is possible that a hedge of fruit trees could be made ornamental in such a location. I have planted many hedges made up of either peach, dwarf pear trees or plum trees, which I recommend for rows through the garden at the rear of the house, or for boundary lines of city or two lots where there are no fences. These fruit trees hedges take the place of a fence. If there is a fence the hedge could be planted just the same. This hedge could be made of cherry trees also. But dwarf pear trees are my favorite fruit trees for a hedge. The trees can be planted three feet apart in the row. This close planting is allowable since the trees get the sunlight from both sides of the row. Wherever the trees are planted they should be cut back severely every spring to keep them from growing too high. I have never heard of the Armour Barberry. The Barberry makes a good hedge.

Reply to Mr. H. A. Carr, N. Y.: I know of no way of telling whether the sprout coming up from the root is a seedling or the genuine improved variety. There are few people who understand the planting of asparagus. It is hard work to tell how to plant in a letter. Vacant spaces in the asparagus rows can be filled out this fall or spring. Anything planted in the fall should be covered with strawy manure over the surface of the soil after planting. While asparagus roots should be planted the full length of the roots in depth, the crown of the plant should only be covered with earth about two inches. Then throw over the row strawy manure to keep the frost from lifting the plants.

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Words fitly spoken are like apples of gold in baskets of silver.—Proverbs.

The Art of Scientific Bread Making

Does Man Prefer White Bread?—As for the many forms in which cereals may be prepared for the table, it has been conclusively proved that the most universally satisfactory is bread made from rather finely ground meal or flour, and among civilized people the art of bread making is highly developed.

Whole Wheat Bread.—Whole wheat bread does contain a larger amount of nitrogen than bread made from white flour, but the nitrogen is chiefly in the branny husks of the wheat berry, which go into the whole wheat flour, but are screened and bolted out of white flour. These husks are utterly indigestible in the human food tube and therefore are absolutely useless to us as nutriment. Bran may be good cattle food, but unfortunately humans have not been fitted with the bovine form of digestive apparatus, so bran affords us about as much nourishment as would green grass to a locomotive.

Let us quickly dispose of the dough ball theory with the emphatic statement that if white bread is properly prepared and baked there will be no dough ball, even if the finest ground flour be used. In order to consider the nutritive merits of white bread we must go deeper into the subject.

up an awkward ridge or hump anywhere, you may know that corner of the oven is too hot, and the bread is rising faster than it ought to do. Do not let one loaf touch another, the dough will run together if they do. Then when they are pulled apart there is not only an unsightly loaf but a heavy streak in the bread. If the oven is just right it will begin to brown in fifteen minutes, then it will not rise further. Then cool the oven slightly; if you are using a gas stove turn out one of the oven burners and let the baking go on moderately till the bread has been in for an hour.

Importance of Fermentation.—The important feature of the art of producing leavened bread thus lies in proper fermentation. Unless this process has been allowed to proceed far enough, a heavy, soggy, unappetizing loaf is the result; while if it is allowed to proceed too far there is a considerable loss of material, and an objectionable quality is imparted to the bread by the development of acid.

Several attempts have been made to introduce methods of leavening that would not cause a destruction of nutritive material. One of these is the Dauglish method, by which the so-called

portions of wheat kernel would be retained in the flour, only a small proportion of the wheat being discarded. So far as can be learned some of the so-called whole wheat flour is not so ground, but is made by including with the patent grade the middling and low grade flours with a considerable portion of the germ.

Here is a good formula to follow when making bread: Sift into a pan four or five quarts of flour and set it either over the register or in a moderate oven to warm. Cold flour will always retard the rising of bread. Scald one pint of milk and pour it into the bread pan over two teaspoonfuls of salt. Add a pint of cold water, then one yeast cake, thoroughly dissolved in half a cup of lukewarm water. To this liquid add seven or eight cupfuls of warm flour, and beat the batter thoroughly with a wire spoon. Do not stop beating till the batter is a mass of bubbles. Then take the slitted spoon and begin adding more flour till you have a soft dough. When it becomes too stiff to stir dust plenty of flour into the moulding cloth, rubbing it into the fabric till it will hold no more. Gather the dough into a ball and drop it on the cloth. Now begin to knead, folding the edge of the dough furthest from you toward the centre, pressing it away with the palms, gently yet quickly. The process of kneading has more to do with good bread than almost anything else.—New York "Herald."

Tested Recipes.

Apple Float.—Make the old fashioned apple sauce by stewing the apples until soft, sweeten and beat, then add the beaten whites of eggs, and pile on nice white dish. This can be served with a soft custard made from the yokes of the eggs.

Apple Snow.—Pare and core six good sized apples and steam them in two tablespoonfuls water with a little lemon peel until quite soft. Add one-fourth pound finely sifted sugar, let cool, and whip in whites of two fresh eggs. Beat well, without stopping, to a stiff snow, and serve heaped up in custard glasses with a star of red currant jelly on top.

Apple Icing.—White of one egg; three-quarter cup granulated sugar; one apple (grated). Beat all together for half an hour; flavor with almond.

Baked Apples.—To bake in their skins, wash and wipe, and place in earthenware or granite ware baking dishes, as tin or iron injures the flavor of the fruit. They should be baked until they form a frothy, pulpy mass, and if there is any danger of the juice burning on the baking dish, add a little water. Eaten with cream they form a delicious dessert.

Or they can be peeled and cored and centres filled with spiced sugar and a small piece of butter. Pour a little water in the baking pan, and a rich juice is formed, which can be used for basting them.

Baked Apple Sauce.—Pare, quarter and core large apples and pack in an earthen jar with brown sugar, cover closely and bake slowly in a moderate oven until the contents have been shrunken to about half their original bulk and are rich, red and luscious.

Apple Compote.—Core and peel as many apples as are wanted and cook slowly in a syrup made by boiling one cup of sugar to one cup of water. When done lift to a dish and fill the spaces where the cores were with apple jelly and sprinkle with granulated sugar. Pour the syrup around them.

Nice red apples can be quartered and cored and the skins left on them and cooked slowly in the same way, turning them in order that both sides may be cooked alike. They make a nice dish for breakfast or tea.

Apple Meringue.—Peel, core and slice ten or twelve good sized apples. Cook them with three ounces of sugar, two ounces of butter, and the grated rind of a lemon. Cook as dry as possible, then beat them till smooth and form in a loaf shape. Cover with a meringue made of the whites of two eggs beaten till stiff, with two tablespoonfuls of sugar added to the egg just before using. Bake in a moderate oven till a nice golden brown. Serve with a boiled custard sauce.

Apple Tapioca.—Three-quarters of a cup of tapioca; seven sour apples; one-half teaspoonful salt; cold water; one-half cup of sugar; two and one-half cups of boiling water.

Soak tapioca one hour in cold water to cover, add boiling water and salt; cook in double boiler until transparent, pare and slice apples, place in a buttered pudding dish, sprinkle sugar over apples, and pour over tapioca, and bake in moderate oven until apples are soft.

Prongs Down.—The latest wrinkle in table etiquette concerns forks. It has been the custom when putting the fork down on the plate to turn the prongs up. They must now be turned down.



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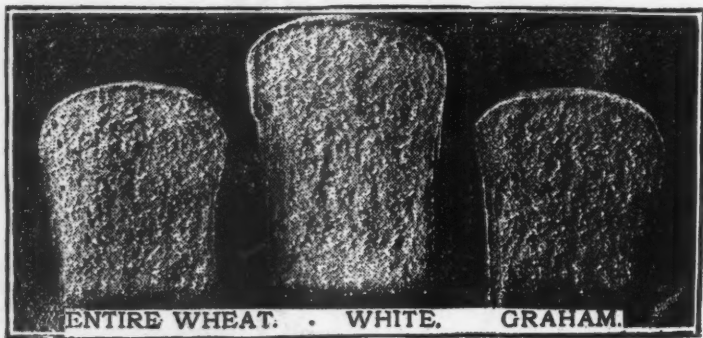
The Triumph of Discord.

Ol' Miss Katydid
A-sittin' in de tree
Chance to hear a mockin' bird,
As sweet as it could be.
Miss Katydid discover
Dat her voice were big an' strong
So she decide dat she'll break in
An' give 'em all a song.
Pore ol' mockin' bird,
He listened an' he flew.
De other Katydidz jine in
An' make a great to do!
An' now an' den dey'd chuckle
In de middle of de fuss
An' say, "I bet dat mockin' bird
Wish he could sing like us!"
—Washington "Star."

Fine Laundry Work.

Editor of Green's Fruit Grower: There is a right way and a wrong way of doing everything, even such little things as washing laces and handkerchiefs. One who has trusted them to the tender mercies of the ordinary washerwoman knows that it takes a great deal of their spare change to replace these dainty and very necessary articles. But they can be very easily and satisfactorily laundered at home, which will be quite a saving from a financial point of view. Prepare a suds in the evening, using ivory soap and soft water, and after rubbing a little soap on the soiled places, put them in it and allow them to remain over night. In the morning, rub lightly until clean and rinse in clear water. Do not wring them, but squeeze each piece in the hand. Dissolve half a teaspoonful of gum arabic in a pint of boiling water and when cool, add a very little bluing and dip the handkerchiefs in it. When taken from this water, press perfectly smooth upon a clean pane of glass and allow them to dry. The marble top of a table is good for this purpose also. They can then be peeled off and will need no ironing. The gum arabic makes them stiff enough, and this method of drying gives it a new look that can be obtained in no other way. Laces that are too delicate to bear any rubbing, is cleaned by shaking it in a large bottle half full of warm suds. Rinse thoroughly, starch with gum arabic water, and when they are pressed on the glass to dry, be sure that every point and scallop of the lace is pressed out smoothly. Laces which are not alike on both sides, should be pressed with the wrong side next to the glass. When managed in this way, the finest laces can be laundered without injury.
—E. J. C.

To Dry-Clean White Gloves.—Lay the gloves on the table, rub into them a mixture of finely powdered fuller's earth and alum in equal proportions. Work well in and brush well off. Then sprinkle with dry bran and whitening. Lastly dust well.



The expansive power of the loaf, using the different flours, when the same materials are used in bread making.

When the flour is of good quality, the dough well prepared, and the bread properly baked the loaf has certain definite characteristics. Thus, it should be well raised and have a thin, flinty crust, which is not too dark in color nor too tough, but which cracks when broken. The crumb, as the interior of the loaf is called, should be porous, elastic and of uniform texture, without large holes, and should have a good flavor and odor.

The housewife need only choose a brand of flour which has an established reputation, or she has only to choose the flour that makes the more nearly perfect loaf by her method of preparing it.

The composition of bread depends primarily upon that of the flour from which it is made. If milk and butter (or lard) are used in mixing the dough, as is commonly the case, their nutrients are, of course, added to the flour, but when only water and flour are used the nutrients of the bread are simply those of the flour. In either case, however, the proportions of the nutrients in the bread are smaller than those in the flour, because a considerable part of the moisture from the water or the milk used in mixing the dough is present in the bread after baking; that is, a pound of the bread would contain less of any of the nutrients than a pound of the flour, because the proportion of water in the bread is greater.

Nearly every cook book gives a different test for the proper heat of the oven. It ought to register 360 degrees, but as few cooks use a thermometer you may go by this test: Sprinkle a teaspoonful of flour on the oven bottom, and if it browns in five minutes the oven is just right for the bread. If it grows chestnut brown in that time, cool the oven or your bread will crust too quickly. When the loaves are in, watch them; if you see one throwing

aerated bread is produced. This method consists in mixing the flour with water charged with carbon dioxide under pressure.

Different Flours.—Inasmuch as the composition of bread is so dependent upon that of the flour, a consideration of the different grades of flour on the market will afford an understanding of how the breads from them compare in this respect. Attention is here given more particularly to graham, entire wheat and standard patent flours, as these are the three grades most commonly used, and hence of most importance.

Graham flour, strictly speaking, is simply wheat meal; that is, the entire grain ground to a powder. It has sometimes been made by removing the outer branny portions of the kernel and grinding this separately from the inner parts, afterward combining the two, as it was thought that the efforts to grind the naturally coarse material with the rest of the wheat had a deleterious effect upon the bread making qualities of the flour. It is now commonly made by crushing and grinding the whole of the kernel at once, without bolting or sifting. When thus prepared it contains the same ingredients as the wheat itself and in the same proportions. Such flour is coarse, however, and even the most successful attempts at fine grinding still leave it fairly coarse and with a large proportion of branny particles. To overcome this objection more or less bolting is frequently resorted to. Much of the flour sold as graham has been thus treated, though, of course, such a product is not really graham flour.

The term "entire wheat" would suggest flour practically identical with the graham. The flour thus designated, however, is often made by first removing the branny outer covering and grinding the remainder.

By such a method some of the outer



THE BEST PRODUCTS OF THE FARM.
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Try This Program on a Thanksgiving Dinner.

(See Recipes Below.)

- | | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|--------|
| Olives | Tomato Soup (1) | Celery |
| Scalloped Oysters (2) | Roast Turkey (3) | |
| Cranberry Sauce | Turkey Dressing (4) | |
| Mashed Potatoes (5) | | |
| Hubbard Squash (6) | Cabbage Salad (7) | |
| Bread (8) | | |
| Pumpkin Pie (9) | | |
| Cheese | | |
| Assorted Nuts | Peppermint Candy | |
| Chocolate Cake (10) | | |
| Tea or Coffee (11) | | |

(1) Tomato Soup.—To one pint of soup stock, add one can of Curtice tomatoes or twelve ripe tomatoes. Before putting the soup on the stove to cook, take one slice of onion, carrot, turnip, one small piece of celery, a spring of parsley, one bay-leaf, and one clove; put all into the chopping bowl and chop fine. Heat the frying pan and fry until they are a light brown. When these are ready, put them into the soup and boil for one hour, then remove the kettle from the stove and strain the soup into a clean vessel. Let the soup stand in a cool place until it is ready to skim, skimming all the fat from the top. Put the soup back on the stove and boil for one-half hour. Just before removing from the stove, season and thicken with one tablespoonful of cornstarch. Before sending it to the table, add one teaspoonful of Worcestershire and one teaspoonful of Tournade's Kitchen Bouquet. Serve with croutons.

(2) Scalloped Oysters.—Put into a baking dish a layer of oysters. Cover with a layer of cracker crumbs, dot this with pieces of butter. Sprinkle with salt and pepper, then add another layer of oysters, then another layer of cracker crumbs, etc., until the dish is full, having the last layer of crumbs dotted with pieces of butter. Moisten with one-half a cupful of milk. Bake in a quick oven until a nice brown. Clams can be prepared in the same way and are very delicious.

(3) Roast Turkey.—The secret of having good roast turkey is to baste it often and cook it long enough. Wash the turkey thoroughly and rub the inside and out with salt and pepper. Stuff and sew up nicely and tie the legs. It is well to allow a turkey to remain some time stuffed before cooking. Pour a little water in the bottom of the roasting pan and baste every fifteen minutes. Just before taking from the oven, baste with melted butter and sprinkle with flour. While the turkey is roasting, boil the giblets well. Chop them fine, and add to the brown gravy made in the roasting pan after removing the turkey. Serve with cranberry sauce.

(4) Turkey Dressing.—Moisten stale bread with water, drain dry. Melt three tablespoons of butter in a sauce-pan, add bread, two tablespoons chopped parsley, teaspoon of sage, salt and pepper to taste. A cup of Seneca Falls sausage meat added to the dressing is a great improvement.

(5) Mashed Potatoes.—Peel, boil until just done, mash fine and smooth, season with butter, salt, a dash of paprika, add a half cup of rich milk or cream and beat very light over a dish of hot water. Pile lightly in a hot covered vegetable dish.

Cold mashed potatoes may be shaped into flat round cakes, one inch thick and three inches in diameter and fried in a hot buttered spider; turning, and dishing when a golden brown.

(6) Hubbard Squash.—Wash the outside and saw or chop into quarters; remove the seeds, and bake or steam about an hour; scoop out the flesh, mash, and season with butter, salt and pepper and send to the table.

It may also be served in the shells on a platter, nicely seasoned and cov-

ered with a napkin. Serve by scooping out a tablespoonful to each plate.

(7) Cabbage Salad.—Equal parts of shredded celery and white cabbage, one green pepper and a stiff mayonnaise.

Mayonnaise.—Cook in a double boiler, stirring it until it thickens like cream, the following mixture: Three beaten eggs, five tablespoonfuls vinegar, butter size of an egg, one teaspoonful each of salt and dry mustard. When cool, add one-half cup of either sweet or sour cream and beat well.

(8) Bread.—See article in this issue on "Scientific Bread Making."

(9) Pumpkin Pie.—Line two deep plates with plain paste. Fix the edge the same as for custard pie. Have a pumpkin or squash all prepared the day before. Great care should be taken in boiling the pumpkin, boiling the water all off and straining it carefully through a sieve. For two large pies use five cups of pumpkin, one quart of milk, one and one-half cups of light brown sugar, a little salt, two large tablespoonfuls of molasses, one large tablespoonful of cinnamon, a teaspoonful of ginger, four eggs, making the custard the same as for custard pie, add the cinnamon, ginger, salt and molasses, and pour the custard over the pumpkin, stir it well, fill the pie plates. Great care should be used in baking the pies. Bake in a moderate oven and bake until done. These pies can be made by using less milk and pumpkin and more molasses and no eggs.

(10) Chocolate Cake.—One-half cup of butter, one cup of light brown sugar, one-half cup of milk, two eggs, two cups of flour, two teaspoonfuls of Royal baking powder.

One-half cake of Baker's chocolate, one-half cup of milk, one cup of light brown sugar, yolk of one egg. Boil this, and while hot pour into the above mixture, adding flour and baking powder last. Bake in square tins and frost with boiled frosting.

(11) Coffee.—See article on this page.

To Make Superior Coffee.

Most women wish to make superior coffee, but are somehow unable to do so. Reheated coffee is neither palatable nor wholesome, but coffee can be kept hot for over an hour if the grounds are taken out. The caffeine in coffee is not a poison, as some people suspect. It acts as a stimulant. One of the best ways to make superior coffee is as follows:

To three heaping teaspoonfuls of coffee add one pint of water. The coffee should be ground fine, but not pulverized. To this amount beat up one-third of the white of one egg, stir into a cup of water, mix with the coffee and then set it aside for about ten minutes. Add one cup of boiling water, place on the stove and bring to the boiling point, but do not allow it to boil. Cool with a half cup of water and then allow it to reach the boiling point again. Repeat this method, set the pot in a hot place for about five minutes and then strain and serve. Austrian coffee is one of the oddities served in the afternoon. It is made from a very strong coffee and has sugar and cream added. It is then set aside to cool and when ready to serve the hostess adds one tablespoonful of vanilla ice cream to each cup.

Good sweet pickles that will keep indefinitely may be prepared this way: Pick and wash carefully without breaking the skin, one-half bushel of small cucumbers. Place in a jar and pour over them scalding hot brine made in the proportion of one teacup of salt to the gallon of water, for seven mornings. The eighth morning heat enough vinegar to cover them, add a piece of alum the size of a walnut and pour over them boiling hot; let them stand in the vinegar forty-eight hours. Now place a layer of pickles in a jar, cover with spices, also white mustard seed, then a layer of pickles and so on until the jar is full. Cover with good grape leaves and pour over all boiling hot vinegar sweetened to taste with brown sugar. Weight heavy enough to keep under vinegar and the pickles will be ready for use in two weeks. They will keep for two years.—"Field and Farm."

Roasting Meat.—In roasting meat the housewife should remember that the smaller the piece of meat the higher should be the temperature of the oven, for the quicker the exterior coagulates the more the meat juices are prevented from drying up. With large roasts, however, the temperature of the oven must be modified or the exterior of the roast will be burned before the interior is heated through. In broiling, this same principle holds—an intensely hot fire is to be desired.

A lotion of lemon juice and rose water will remove tan and whiten the skin.

A London Delicacy.

A study of Robert May's "Accomplish Cook," published in 1665, will serve to dispel the delusion, fostered by many foreign critics, that English cookery lacks variety. One of May's recipes is for the construction of a ship of confectionery, with guns charged with actual powder, and a castle of pies, containing live frogs and birds. After giving directions as to the firing of the guns, he proceeds: "This done, to sweeten the stink of the powder, let the ladies take the eggshells full of sweet waters and throw them at each other. All danger being seemingly over, by this time you may suppose they will desire to see what is in the pyes; when, lifting first the lid off one pye, out skip some frogs, which makes the ladies to skip and shriek; next after the other pye, whence come out the birds, who, by a natural instinct, flying in the light will put out the candles; so that, what with the flying birds and skipping frogs, the one above, the other beneath, will cause much delight and pleasure to the whole company."—London "Chronicle."

Peach Brandy.—Wash eighteen pounds of peaches with their stones, soak for twenty-four hours in five gallons of 95 per cent. alcohol; add four gallons of water; strain and filter; add five pints of white sugar syrup and color with burnt sugar.



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- 3080—Girl's and Child's One-Piece Dress. 5 sizes, 3 to 11 years.
- 3051—Ladies' Dressing Sack. 7 sizes, 32 to 44.
- 3066—Misses' Semi-Fitting Coat. 3 sizes, 13 to 17 years.
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- 3065—Ladies' Semi-Princess Dress, closing at left side of back and with or without long sleeves and removable chemisette. 7 sizes, 32 to 44.
- 3058—Misses' Seven-Gored Skirt with an inverted box plait centre-back seam and at lowest part of the other seams. 3 sizes, 13 to 17 years.
- 3059—Ladies' Princess Dress, in coat style. 6 sizes, 32 to 42.

Patterns 10c. each. Order pattern by number, and give size in inches. Address Green's Fruit Grower Co., Rochester, N. Y.

Fellowship.

When a man ain't got a cent, an' he's feeling kind of blue,
An' the clouds hang dark and heavy, an' won't let the sunshine through,
It's a great thing, O my brethren, for a feller just to lay
His hand upon your shoulder in a friendly sort of way!
It makes a man feel queerish; it makes the tear drops start,
An' you sort o' feel a flutter in the region of the heart;
You can't look up and meet his eyes; you don't know what to say,
When his hand is on your shoulder in a friendly sort of way.
O, the world's a curious compound, with its honey and its gall,
With its care and bitter crosses, but a good world after all;
An' a good God must have made it—leastwise, that is what I say,
When a hand is on your shoulder in a friendly sort of way.

—James Whitcomb Riley.

The Orphan Ducks.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower.

Two little boys and their sister, the grandchildren of the editor of Green's Fruit Grower, moved from their city home to the stone house at Green's fruit farm expecting to stay there from June to October. These little folks found many things in the country to interest them which they could not find in the city, therefore they were happy. They were awakened every morning by the singing of birds, the crowing of roosters, the loud caw caw of the crow. Sometimes the red squirrel would scamper over the roof of the house from an adjoining tree. Again this squirrel would sit and preach, curling his tail over his back and chattering away as though he had something of importance to tell.

During the heat of the day the children played in the shade of the apple trees. Here a big ripe apple would often fall at their feet to be picked up and eaten with delight. They knew every nitch and corner of the great barns in the eaves of which the swallows nested. At times the children would wander off into the berryfields and among the grape vines. Here one day they found the nest of a pheasant containing nine beautiful eggs.

By the brook which passed through the farm the children one day saw a little brown rabbit who scampered away as fast as his legs would carry him. The children of neighboring farmers often came to see these little folks. Taking it altogether they were having a jolly good time in the country.



One day a neighbor brought in a basket two little ducks, just hatched from the eggs, and presented them to the children. I have never seen anything more cunning or interesting than baby ducks. They are about the cutest and hungriest creatures on earth. It seemed as though they would eat all day long and never get full. They liked nothing better than angle worms which the children dug in the garden. These little ducks grew rapidly, but their little mouths grew faster than their bodies. Though a little wild at first, they soon learned to follow the children into the garden where they would pick up the worms as fast as the children would dig them out, tumbling over each other in their haste to get the biggest worm.

There was a big dog upon the place. Though he was kind to the children and to others, the ducks were afraid of him. They found safe shelter under the dark floor of the kitchen stoop. Here they would cuddle together and sleep at night, and here they would run and attempt to hide if the dog molested them.

These little ducks were orphans. If they had a father or mother, brothers or sisters, they did not know it. They needed the protecting care of a mother. How gladly would they have crept under her warm wings on chilly days and nights when the rain came down in torrents. Having no father or mother each duck was a mother to the other, and seemed to protect the other from danger. When the little ducks came together to rest beneath the floor of the

porch at night or during the hours of the day, they would sit closely together one with its head pressed over the neck of the other in the most loving manner.

A big cat prowled around the place continually. The orphan ducks did not like the looks of this cat. For them a cat is almost as great an enemy as the dog.

The big hens about the farm pecked at the little ducks and thrust them away when they had found a nice morsel of food. I speak of these things to explain to you that life is not altogether filled with happiness. All creatures, even ducks, have their troubles and dangers.

By and by the summer days had passed and the chilly fall winds were blowing. This was the season when the children and their father and mother were to return to their city home. They could not think of leaving the little orphan ducks, for who would feed them and protect them when the children were gone? Therefore the ducks were caught and gathered up snugly in a basket and placed in the carriage which was to convey them to their city home.

Now these orphan ducks knew nothing of city life. They had never seen a street car, a paved walk, or a policeman. There were strange things for them to see and learn in the city. On being released from their dark basket on arrival in the city the orphan ducks marched out side by side with wondering eyes beholding the strange sights. Everything here was so different from the farm they had left. There were larger houses, more flowers, and better kept lawns. Everybody was better dressed, but the ducks kept on their usual farm clothing. Instead of one dog there were two dogs in the city to annoy them, and instead of one cat in the country there were six cats in the city. In addition to this often strange dogs came in from neighboring houses, causing their little hearts to flutter with fear.

The coop for the ducks was located under a beautiful grape arbor. The foliage of the grapes shielded the ducks from the sun and wind. Overhead on the roof of the arbor they could see beautifully tinted grapes ripening in the autumn sun. As the days and weeks passed the ducks continued to grow, and as they increased in size their appetites increased until it seemed as though enough worms and other food could not be secured. Each day the ducks made wider excursions about the city grounds. Sometimes they wandered into the yards of the neighbors, but each night found them safely lodged in their warm nest under the grape arbor.

Every morning we could tell when the hour came for rising by the quacking of the orphan ducks. They were early risers. As soon as darkness began to disappear, before the sun was fairly up, the little ducks marched out of their nest and began to quack, quack, quack until their breakfast was given them.

At last the ducks were full grown and fully feathered and their voices were deeper and coarser in tone and less musical. Indeed they quacked so loudly as to disturb the neighbors. One day I missed the ducks. On inquiry what do you suppose I found had happened? The ducks had been banished. They were sent back, prisoners in a box, to the farm from which they came. Loudly they protested but no one would listen to their complaint.

What was the trouble with the ducks? Did they get out of bed too early, or go to bed too early? Were they too inquisitive or meddlesome? Did they eat too much?

No, it was none of these things that caused the banishment of the ducks.

The trouble was that they talked too much and too loudly. If they had kept their mouths closed part of the time it would have been better for them.

Origin of "Tommy Atkins."

The British soldier was given the nickname "Tommy Atkins" in this manner: The British war office sent out blank forms to be used, with them were forms filled out as samples. The latter in the first place where the soldier's name was to appear contained the name of imaginary "Atkins, Thomas, private," simply because the list was to be alphabetical. An English comic paper took it up and made it famous and the private soldier "Tommy Atkins."

The Association of American Advertisers has examined and certified to the circulation of this publication. The detail report of such examination is on file at the New York office of the Association. No other figures of circulation guaranteed.

No. 30

T. J. H. Secretary.



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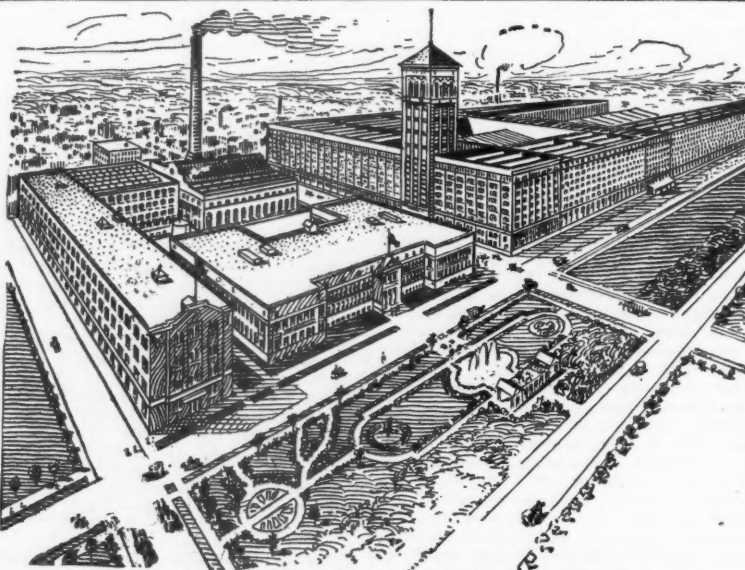
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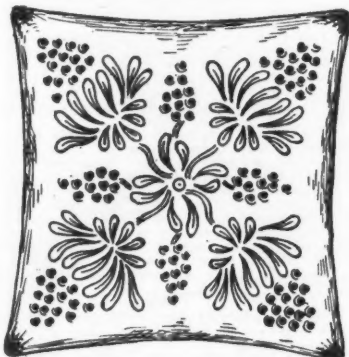
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No. 8024.—Design for water lilies to be transferred to a sofa pillow top, measuring 22x22 inches and embroidered with mercerized cotton or silk floss in white or colors, according to taste, the stitch used being the Walachian and the eyelets done in eyelet stitch. If desired, the embroidery may all be done in solid work, the dots first padded so that they will be very heavy and stand out in high relief. The edge of the pillow is trimmed with a heavy silk cord. If made for summer use on a piazza, it may be stamped on linen crash and worked in any bright color, with mercerized cotton.

Address, Green's Fruit Grower, Rochester, N. Y.

About Snakes.—Editor Green's Fruit Grower: I have just noticed an excerpt in your July issue from the "California Fruit Grower," headed "Snakes," advocating the benefits of snakes. It must be the party who wrote that article has not carefully dissected the "snake" or else he has nothing but insects and worms on his place. I believe that at least in this state the snake is a decided menace to the fruit grower or farmer as well as the welfare of our people.

Did the California writer ever know of a snake of any kind to pass a bird's nest and leave the eggs or young birds untouched? Or to refrain from catching a toad or frog when there was plenty of fat grasshoppers, moths or potato bugs all around it? And we know toads or frogs don't eat snakes or any other insect destroyer, but attend strictly to their business. How often do we find our toads in our gardens, chasing for bugs and a little later some "harmless" snake after the toad. Last Sunday a small garter snake crossed my path through the orchard, frightening my little 4-year-old girl. I killed it and my little girl asked what made it so fat. I stepped on the snake just back of a large lump that she had noticed and by sliding my foot forward a large toad came from the snake's mouth, a toad so large it did not seem possible it could be swallowed by so small a snake. I did not notice an insect of any kind nor any other food come from the snake. The following, from a recent farm journal, is worth considering:

"A man seldom has any enmity for the toad, though some hold to the foolish notion that he is a wart producer, but it is the boy that needs a word of instruction. Teach the children never to hurt a toad. It is a very harmless creature and does nothing but good. As an insect catcher the toad is a star player. You will find him at work in the garden when the world is asleep. He gets after the injurious insects. The more toads you can have in your garden the better."

So I say, let us kill the snakes.—H. J. Sheets, Ohio.

While snakes may destroy a few insects, their diet consists almost entirely

of flesh in some form or other. Snakes have been the enemy of man from early days, hence man's dread of them. I would not kill our harmless snakes. We might carry one of them in our pocket and receive no injury.—Editor Green's Fruit Grower.

Planting Fruit Garden.—Reply to Mr. G. A. Pierce, Mass.: The plan you suggest is a good one for planting a small fruit garden, but I would suggest some changes. Between the rows of blackberries and raspberries I would plant a row of dwarf pears the trees to be at least three to four feet apart in the row; between the rows of raspberries and currants I would plant a row of cherry trees five to six feet apart, and between the rows of currants and strawberries I would plant a row of peach trees five to six feet apart.

I would plant the rows of blackberries at least seven feet apart, the rows of raspberries six feet apart, and the currants six feet apart at the least.

Instead of setting asparagus in a bed as you have indicated, I would plant it in rows the same length as the blackberry, raspberry, currant and strawberry rows. Asparagus can be much more economically cultivated in rows than in a bed.

You will find on the inside front cover of the catalog, which I mail you under separate cover, my plan for planting small fruits which may be a help to you.

White Grub.—Reply to Mrs. Jas. Cooley, N. H.: We send you sample copy of our paper and hope to receive your subscription. Notice our offer of three years for one dollar which is the best way to subscribe. Return this letter and I will send you in addition Green's book, "How We Made the Old Farm Pay," and "Green's American Fruit Growing," another book, two valuable publications.

There is no way to kill the white grub other than to dig it out and mash it. It is usually found in old sod or meadows, but it is not so frequently seen in land planted the past year to potatoes, corn or beans.

I advise you to plant several strawberries and find out which will do best on your soil. With us Corsican, Jessie, Glen Mary, Dunlap, are the leading varieties.

Apple Butter.—Green's Fruit Grower: We would like this year to be in possession of the secret of making the good old fashioned apple butter, such as grandmother used to make back in Pennsylvania, many years ago. About all that we can remember of the modus operandi is, that it was composed of half apples and half cider, and was boiled ever so long in a big (I think it was copper) kettle, on an outdoor fire. Don't tell us that the Rambo apples, which made up grandmother's product, is the only variety that will answer, because I know of none within hundreds of miles. Will your query man take the trouble to help us out?—H. E. Gould, Iowa.

Reply: Apple Butter.—This may be made of sweet or sour apples, or half and half. Boil a gallon of fresh cider down to one-half of its original bulk. Quarter the apples, peel and core and cut in small pieces. Put into the boiling cider as many of the apples as can cook at a time without burning. When the apples are soft, skim out, add more and so on until all are cooked. Then mash as soft as possible, put all together again in the cider and simmer gently until about half their original bulk and as thick as marmalade. Stir often with a smooth wooden spoon or flat stick, taking a great deal of pains not to let the "batter" stick on the bottom. It is the part of wisdom to keep one of the asbestos mats under the kettle during the last hour or two. Turn into small stone crocks, and keep in a cool, dry place. If you wish the apple butter to have a spicy flavor allow one teaspoonful each of cinnamon, nutmeg and allspice to each gallon of the sauce, putting in when nearly done. This simple sweet makes a good appetizer at breakfast and finds flavor with the children for their luncheons when spread on bread. An occasional variation is furnished by adding chopped butternut or walnut meats to the butter before spreading.



A TREE IS KNOWN BY ITS FRUIT AND NOT BY PICTURES OR TALK. GREEN'S TREES HAVE QUALITY AND ARE TRUE TO NAME. ASK MEN WHO HAVE BOUGHT TREES OF GREEN'S NURSERY CO., ROCHESTER, N. Y., DURING THE PAST THIRTY YEARS.

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FRUIT BASKETS SPLINT BASKETS

For Near-by Shipment and Home Market, for Peaches, Cherries, Plums, Grapes and Small Fruits.

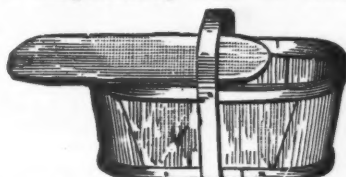


Price of 8-lb. Splint Baskets, without covers, \$20.00 per 1000, \$11.00 per 500, \$2.50 per 100. Covers for 8-lb. Splint Baskets, \$5.00 per 1000.

Price of 5-lb. Splint Baskets, no covers, \$8.50 per 1000, \$5.00 per 500, \$2.00 per 100.

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For distance shipments, with or without covers.



Price of 8-lb. Climax Baskets, complete with cover, etc., \$27.00 per 1000 \$16.00 per 500, \$8.50 per 100.

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STANDARD PEACH BASKETS.

Western New York standard "one-third" Peach Basket, made of the best material and wire sewed. Best for home market or for shipping.

Price, \$25.00 per 1000, \$13.00 per 500, \$3.00 per 100, \$1.75 per 50.

Write for catalog and prices of Peach Baskets, Fruit Ladders, Grafting Tools, and Wax.



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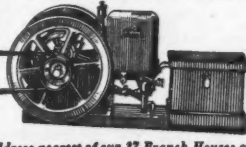
Earliest and easiest worked. Carries off surplus water; admits air to the soil. Increases the value. Acres of swampy land reclaimed and made fertile. Jackson's Round Drain Tile meets every requirement. We also make Sewer Pipe, Red and Fire Brick, Chimney Tops, Encaustic Side Walk Tile, etc. Write for what you want and prices. JOHN H. JACKSON, 30 Third Ave., Albany, N. Y.

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It is the strongest and best small engine you ever saw. The work it will do will delight you—so easy to operate and to shift from one job to another, has horizontal evaporator tank which takes the place of water jacket and does away with the large water cooling tank required on other engines. Jack Junior is made of the highest grade materials with all working parts expertly machine finished. Four cycle, water cooled, make and break electric ignition. Uses gasoline or kerosene at less than 1 cent per hour. Jack Junior will pump water, run cream separator, milking machine, churn, washing machine, grindstone, small air compressor, lathe or band saw, small corn sheller or ice cream freezer—in fact, any machine not requiring over one horse-power. Jack Junior is mounted on wood base, complete with battery, all ready to run. Gas Engines from 1 to 500 H.P. Pumping Engines, Pumps, Pump Jacks, Electric Lighting outfits, Belting and Supplies.



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Address nearest of our 27 Branch Houses or New York, Cleveland, Chicago.

Please mention Green's Fruit Grower.



Fig. 1. Spur and fruit-bud of apple.

Fig. 2.—One apple sets in a cluster.

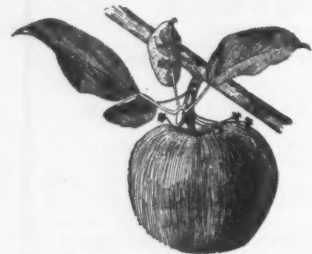


Fig. 3.—Showing the side bud which is to continue the spur the following year.

The apple commonly bears on spurs. The fruit-bud is distinguished by its great size (usually somewhat thicker than its branch), its greater width in proportion to its length, and more conspicuous pubescence. It is also distinguished by its position. A fruit-bud is shown in Fig. 1. A fruit-scar is shown near the base of the branch. If this fruit was borne in 1898, the side branch grew in 1899, from a bud which came into existence in 1898. If we go back to the spring of 1898, the matter can be made plain. A cluster of flowers appeared. One flower set a fruit (Fig. 2). This apple is at the end of the branchlet or spur. The spur cannot increase in length in the same axis. Therefore, a bud appears on the side (Fig. 3). The fruit absorbs the energies of the spur. There is little nourishment left for the bud. The bud awaits its opportunity; the following year it grows into a branchlet and makes a fruit-bud at its end (Fig. 1); and there-by there arises an alternation in fruit bearing.

The apple is budded or root-grafted upon common apple seedlings. These seedlings are usually grown from seeds obtained from cider mills. In the east, budded trees are preferred. In the west, root-grafted trees are preferred. Apples are dwarfed by working them on various kinds of Paradise and Doucin stocks. These stocks are merely naturally dwarf forms of common apple, and which, in some remote time, have originated from seeds. Dwarf apples are much grown in Europe, where small-size cultivation and wall-training are common, but they are little known in America. Apple trees are usually planted when one, two or three years old.

The varieties of apple trees actually on sale in North America in any year are not far from 1000 kinds. Each great geographical area has varieties which are particularly adapted to it. In the northern Mississippi valley, there are few of the eastern states apples which thrive. Varieties have been introduced from Russia with the expectation that they will be adapted to the region; but more is to be expected of their progeny than of themselves. Varieties of local origin, coming from various stem types, are now providing that country with satisfactory apples. In the selection of varieties, one should be guided by this adaptation to the region, and by the purpose for which the fruit is designed to be grown. Consult the recommended lists of the state horticultural societies; ask persons who have had experience in the given region; write to the expert station; enquire at the markets. The leading commercial varieties in North America are Albemarle Pippin, American Golden Russet, Astrachan, Baldwin, Ben Davis, Blue Pearmain, Duchess of Oldenburg, Fameuse, Gilliflower, Gravenstein, Janet, King, Lawyer, Maiden's Blush, Missouri Pippin, Newtown Pippin, Northern Spy, Peck's Pleasant, Pennock, Rhode Island Greening, Rome Beauty, Shockley, Twenty Ounce, Wealthy, Willow Twig, Wolf River, York Imperial, Baldwin and Ben Davis, the former of inferior quality and the latter of worse, hold the supremacy in American market apples. The apples of the eastern and central country tend toward flattened or oblate shape. The typical form of the American apple is conical. The apples of Europe are often distinctly attenuated and ribbed at the apex; and this form is also accentuated in the regions beyond the Rockies.—L. H. Bailey, in "Cyclopedia of American Horticulture."

—The Apple Crop.—Growers in the southern states report a crop from 125 to 150 per cent. larger than in 1908. The Pacific group will have a smaller crop than last year, but the increases in Idaho, Washington, and New Mexico are more than made up by the big yield in Colorado, so that the western crop will be fully as large as the previous season. Losses are shown in reports from New York, New Hampshire, Kansas, and Oklahoma, while Michigan, Wisconsin, and other states have gains. Canada, not including Nova Scotia, shows a gain of 75 per cent., so the crop in the province of Nova Scotia is fully as large as in 1908, when a bumper crop was harvested.

—While there is no way by which the crop can be figured to a certainty," said Mr. Rice, "the foregoing figures show as nearly as it is possible to get what the yield will be, and they will govern prices. There are indications that the export business from the northwest will be larger than in 1908, when many apples were sent abroad."

There are many less apples raised in the United States to-day than there were fifteen years ago, and we are exporting more of them. In 1905 we produced 60,000,000 barrels and in 1908 23,000,000 barrels of apples. In 1902 we exported 2,800,000 bushels of apples; in 1907, 7,800,000 bushels.

The apple will soon be the national fruit of America.

GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER

AN ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY JOURNAL.

GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER CO., Publishers.

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JOHN W. BALL, Secretary.

Charles A. Green, Editor.

Prof. H. E. Van Deman, Associate Editor.

R. E. BURLEIGH, Advertising Manager.

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OUR ADVERTISERS.—We believe that the advertisers using space in Green's Fruit Grower are a worthy and deserving class of business men. It is not our intention to permit the insertion of any advertising advertisement in these pages. If any advertiser has been defrauded by any advertisement appearing in Green's Fruit Grower he will do us and the public at large a service by at once reporting this advertiser to us, giving full particulars. Upon receipt of this complaint we will investigate the affair and will do everything in our power to bring about a satisfactory adjustment. If we find that any advertiser has defrauded our readers, we will deny him space for his future ads. In these pages.

CURRENT COMMENT.

—The value of the fruit crop in the "inland empire" of the first three named states in 1908 was \$14,000,000. The state of Washington alone has 200,000 acres in orchards, most of them young and not yet bearing.

—Professor H. E. Van Deman, of Ferriday, La., probably the foremost pomologist in the United States, has been secured to head the board of judges at the second National Apple Show, in Spokane, November 15 to 20, when he will be assisted by several men of national reputation in making the awards; aggregating \$25,000 in cash and other premiums. Professor Van Deman is Associate Editor of Green's Fruit Grower.

Professor Van Deman is a life member of the American Pomological Society, and was one of the original committee which framed the rules under which all judging is now done at the principal fruit expositions. He suggested the establishment of a division of pomology in the United States Department of Agriculture and organized and conducted this division eight successful years. He is a practical horticulturist.

—An important event in the United States, in 1909, will be the second annual exposition of the National Horticultural Congress, which will be given at Council Bluffs, November 15 to 20. The National Horticultural Congress is an organization representing the leading horticulturists of the whole country, and its sole object is the promotion of the horticultural welfare of every locality of every state. Twenty-eight states are now represented in the organization by men of national reputation. The work has assumed gigantic proportions and the 1909 exposition will be more than twice as large as that of 1908.

—The Farmers' Yearbook.—A new issue of the Yearbook, the great popular annual of the United States Department of Agriculture, has appeared. Of the Yearbook, it is customary to issue 500,000 copies. Of these the Secretary of Agriculture is allowed only 30,000, which is not a sufficient number to supply the voluntary weather observers, crop correspondents, and others to whom the department is under obligations for services. The farmers of the country have to depend for copies on the Senators, Representatives, and Delegates in Congress, each of whom has a quota of about 1000 copies.

—Great Apple Crop This Year.—Colorado is to have the largest percentage of a crop of any state in the Union this season. In making estimates the percentage is placed at 87 per cent. of a full crop. However this may be, the fact remains that Colorado is to ship the largest crop this year that has ever been marketed from the orchards of the state before. No better time could have been chosen for the holding of a great national apple exposition like the one that is to be in the Denver, Colo., Auditorium during the week from January 3 to 9, 1910. The Chamber of Commerce is taking charge of the arrangements and providing a premium list that is expected to aggregate more than \$25,000 in value. This premium list will bring exhibits from all corners of the country and will be worth competing for.

—Secretary of Agriculture Wilson says: "The farmers are buying more farms and more automobiles. The prospects this year are generally for big crops, and the prices of land are steadily going up."

Secretary Wilson offers little encouragement, however, to the idea of cheaper cost of living.

—Banana Apple.—The first report of fancy prices for apples comes from Maine, where it is said an orchard of the winter Banana variety was sold at \$7 per box. This report has not yet been confirmed to us, but it is certainly a record breaker, if correct.

Apples are sold on such a different basis in the various sections that comparison is not always very easy. Current reports of sales in the Michigan section are on the orchard basis, the buyers to gather the fruit and do the work. Prices on this basis are around \$2 per barrel. The Michigan apples are reported uneven, as in other sections, most of the choice fruit being confined to the well cared for orchards.

—The following we take from a Canadian paper: The United States have ceased to export wheat. That is well known. The mills of the United States can grind in 150 days every bushel grown in the western states in a year, and in a few years the home demand for their flour will prevent them from exporting a barrel of their output. What then will they do for their export trade? Is it to be supposed that they are going to quietly hand over their foreign customers to the Canadian millers? They certainly will not if they can obtain Canadian wheat to grind. What are we to understand from the resolutions passed recently in Minneapolis, Detroit, Baltimore, New York and Philadelphia, in favor of free wheat from Canada into the United

States? The resolutions simply mean that the United States millers are beginning to feel short in that particular product and that, by taking on the duty, their buyers could swarm into our north-west, and with the higher price that they at close range could pay, as compared with the English miller, thousands of miles away, they would without trouble control the wheat market of our west. Do we find them even now unprepared with transportation facilities? Not they. Jim Hill's lines running parallel to the boundary have already sent up several feelers into Canada, and he is, we are told, planning a number of others. Someone will say, "So much the better, if they will pay cash for our wheat." But does Mr. Someone suppose that Mr. Hill's freight cars will run south full of grain and north empty of goods? Does he suppose that the western farmer of the future, with his voting majority at Ottawa, and with his natural American inclinations will not prefer to deal with the American close at hand who buys his produce, rather than with the Canadian away down east of the lakes, who is too far away to buy anything from him?

—It will take 200 years at least for the supply of apples to catch up with the demand, says W. N. Granger, U. S. expert. He says, "The question has been brought to the fore many times in the last twenty years as to whether apples would not depreciate in value on account of the vast acreage devoted to them, and my answer is now, as it has always been, that the markets are rapidly increasing and prices are advancing. There is not enough land in the state of Washington to make the price fall."

"There is money in raising apples and money will continue to be made in the business for the next 200 years at the lowest estimate, as the demand for apples was never greater than at the present time and this will continue for centuries."

—Big Price for Apples.—Twenty-five dollars a bushel, or about seventy-five cents each, is the price paid an Oregon orchardist for two boxes of apples for President Taft. The high price was handed over by a keen admirer of the big President. The apples selected are of the Winter Banana variety, big golden hued pomes with a blush of red on one side and a flavor suggesting the tropical fruit from which it gets its name. It is asserted that they will be the finest boxes of apples ever gathered in this country. The bushel boxes in which the fruit will be packed will hold about thirty-six apples, so the little present will stand Mr. Taft's friend \$50 for about seventy-two apples.

—Fruit in Michigan pays better than lumber. A few years ago, when the principal occupation of the people who lived in what is now the fruit belt of Michigan was lumbering, about \$10,000,000 worth of lumber was shipped every year. During the past year \$12,000,000 worth of fruit garden trucks was shipped from the same territory. This, in spite of the fact that the year was not the best for many varieties of fruit. This was one-third more than the wheat crop of the entire state.

—The Interstate Commerce commission estimates that bad roads in this country cost two hundred and fifty million dollars a year, the loss being divided between the farmers and the consumers. This is a tax of fifteen dollars annually on every family. It shows that the highway problem is a proposition of dollars, and many of them. A system of road improvement and maintenance covering the agricultural districts of the country cannot be adopted too soon for the good of all the people.

—The statement of Secretary Wilson that "the average laborer is to-day living better than Queen Elizabeth did in her time" has attracted a good deal of attention, but it has no great significance. The average laborer ought to live better than Queen Elizabeth did, and better than the King of the Cannibal Islands ever lived. This is America, we are in the Twentieth Century, and we are considerably civilized.

—The agricultural department at Washington is now experimenting with hundreds of foreign plants, and it will not be more than a year before some of the results can be sent elsewhere for tests and increase in seed and scion work. Of special interest to northwestern growers are pears and peaches from Manchuria, larger than those of California.

—The most remarkable feature in connection with the general market situation is found in wheat. Although the United States had this year a crop of wheat that has been exceeded only in two previous years the visible supply in Canada and the United States is actually 15,000,000 bushels less than at the same date last year.

—In the year 1907 Uncle Sam planted 45,211,000 acres in wheat. This yielded 634,087,000 bushels valued at \$554,487,000.

What Kind of Reading for the Family?

What kind of reading do you desire for your family, that is for yourself, your wife and children and others who may be sojourning in your home?

Do you want stories of robberies and murder? Do you want sensational reading of any kind?

How do you like such reading as is offered in Green's Fruit Grower, Youth's Companion and other similar publications?

I mention this subject now for it is the time of the year you are called upon to decide what class of reading you will have in your home the coming year.

There are publications which pander to the depraved taste of the reading community. Scarcely anything of practical value is found in these sensational publications. I assume that you do not want this class of literature in your home.

The publisher, the editor should be rated by you as a teacher. His aim should be to give you big value for the small sum which you pay for your yearly subscription in directing you how to make your life more successful, how to make your home more attractive, how to interest your family in farm life and make you contented on the farm. How to add to your community interests by upholding the church, the school, improving the highways, and how to make your farming and fruit growing more successful and profitable.

There is a place for fun all the way through life. A good joke, or story in your favorite rural paper adds to your pleasure.

There is a place for the story in every publication. Young people are particularly attracted to something in the story line, but the story may teach valuable lessons, and may teach us on subjects which if not treated as a story would not be read by the young people. This is the thought we have in the stories published in Green's Fruit Grower. Each story is intended to teach some subject which will add to the intelligence and fund of information of the reader.

Do you realize the effect on your family of reading for a year or a series of years a publication the moral tone of which is bad? Such a publication may be compared in your family to a disreputable individual who is continually instilling in the minds of the young evil thoughts or stories that do not uplift but tend to degrade.

Now is the time to select the list of papers which you think of taking for the coming year. After you have decided the question do not delay in sending your subscription to those publications which have in the past years proved worthy. As the season progresses subscriptions come in with such a rush serious delays occur. You are doing yourself and the publisher a favor by sending in your subscription early.

1000 Successful Men.—"I have on my desk," says a writer in the Juvenile Court Record, "a list of 1000 successful men of this nation. By 'successful' I do not mean mere money-makers, but men who have given us new conceptions of steam, electricity, construction work, education, art, etc. These are the men who influence our moral as well as physical lives. They construct for better things."

"How these men started in work is interesting. Their first foothold in work is a fine study."

Three hundred started as farmers' sons.

Two hundred started as messenger boys.

Two hundred were newsboys.

One hundred were printers' apprentices.

One hundred were apprenticed in manufacturing.

Fifty began at the bottom of railway work.

Fifty—only 50—had wealthy parents to give them a start."

—The National Apple Show for 1909 will eclipse anything of the kind ever seen. It will be held at Spokane, the heart of the northwestern fruit country, probably in November or December, and it will be open to the world. Apples from everywhere will be on exhibition and it will not only be an educational and inspirational sight, but will afford an opportunity to compare the eastern, southern and western apples, that will be of untold value to horticulture. Apple growers all over the country should keep the National Apple Show for 1909 in mind and arrange to have exhibits prepared for competition. There are less apples raised in the United States to-day than there were fifteen years ago, and we are exporting more of them. In 1895 we produced 60,000,000 barrels and in 1908 23,000,000 barrels of apples. In 1902 we exported 2,800,000 bushels of apples; in 1907, 7,800,000 bushels. The apple will soon be the national fruit of America.

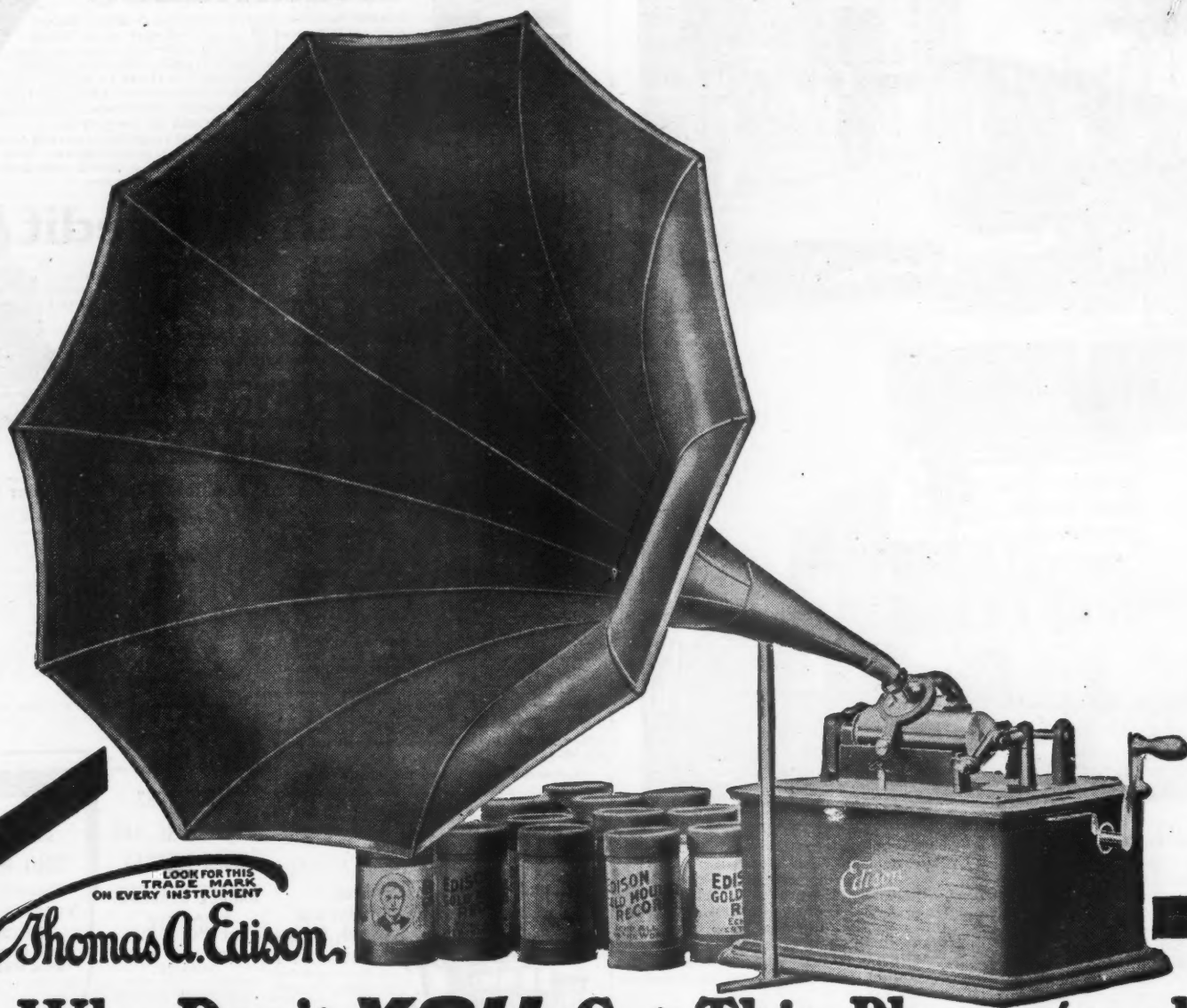
—The New York State College of Agriculture at Cornell University has a winter course in home economics which begins November 30, 1909, and ends February 28, 1910. The chief aim of the course is to increase efficiency in administering household affairs and to give a breadth of view and interest which come with intelligent labor. It is aimed to teach not only how to do the work, but why. In the college building is a laboratory where women are given practical experience in cooking. This laboratory practice is accompanied by lectures on food preparation and human nutrition. There is also instruction in sanitation, house building and furnishing and household management. The tuition is free to residents of the state. The only expense being that of a laboratory fee of \$5.00 and traveling and living expenses.

—Keep the Apples Cold.—If taken at once into the cellar, apples are quite likely to decay, early and rapidly. One of the best possible methods of avoiding this is to leave the fruit in a cool out-house where the ventilation is good until the verge of winter.

Chivalry.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by B. M. F. Sours.

To whom I love who loves not me,
May I this thought unbend;
I do not press my suit with her,
For that would be unkind;
But friendship still, in friendship's name,
May in its right endure;
Then let this be my chivalry,
Pure, as her heart is pure.



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I will send you this Genuine Edison Fireside Outfit (the newest model), complete with one dozen Edison Gold Moulded and Amberol Records, for an absolutely free trial. I don't ask any money down or in advance. There are no C. O. D. shipments; no leases or mortgages on the outfit; no papers of any sort to sign. Absolutely nothing but a plain out-and-out offer to ship you this phonograph together with a dozen records of your own selection on a free trial so that you can hear it and play it in your own home. I can't make this offer any plainer, any clearer, any better than it is. There is no catch about it anywhere. If you will stop and think just a moment, you will realize that the high standing of this concern would absolutely prohibit anything except a straightforward offer.

WHY I Want to Lend You this Phonograph:

I know that there are thousands and thousands of people who have never heard the Genuine Edison Phonograph. Nearly everyone is familiar with the screechy, unnatural sounds produced by the imitation machines (some of which though inferior are very expensive). After hearing the old style and imitation machines people become prejudiced against all kinds of "Talking Machines." Now there's only one way to convince these people that the Edison is superior and that is to let the people actually see and hear this remarkable instrument for themselves. That is why I am making this offer. I can't tell you one-twentieth of the wonders of the Edison, nothing I can say or write will make you actually hear the grand full beauty of its tones. No words can begin to describe the tender, delicate sweetness with which the genuine Fireside Edison reproduces the soft, pleading notes of the flute, or the thunderous, crashing harmony of a full brass band selection. The wonders of the Fireside Edison defy the power of any pen to describe. Neither will I try to tell you how, when you're tired, nervous and blue, the Edison will soothe you, comfort and rest you, and give you new strength to take up the burdens of life afresh. The only way to make you actually realize these things for yourself is to loan you a Genuine Edison Phonograph free and let you try it.

You Don't Have to Buy It: All I ask you to do is to invite as many as possible of your friends to hear this wonderful Fireside Edison. You will want to do that anyway because you will be giving them genuine pleasure. I feel absolutely certain that out of the number of your friends who will hear your machine there will be at least one and probably more who will want an Edison of their own. If they don't, if not a single one of them orders a Phonograph (and this sometimes happens) I won't blame you in the slightest. I shall feel that you have done your part when you have given these free concerts. You won't be asked to act as our agent or even assist in the sale of a single instrument. In fact, we appoint no such agents, and at the rock-bottom price on this wonderful new outfit we could not allow any commission to anyone.

Owners of Edisons—1910 Model Equipment Now Ready! All those who already own an Edison phonograph can wonderfully improve their old machines, making them almost like the new 1910 machines, and can also get the SUPERB new 1910 Edison Amberol records, the loudest, clearest, most beautiful records ever made, playing TWICE AS LONG as any records heretofore made. **Owners of Edisons—write for free circular A.A., describing all this—F. K. BABSON, Manager.**

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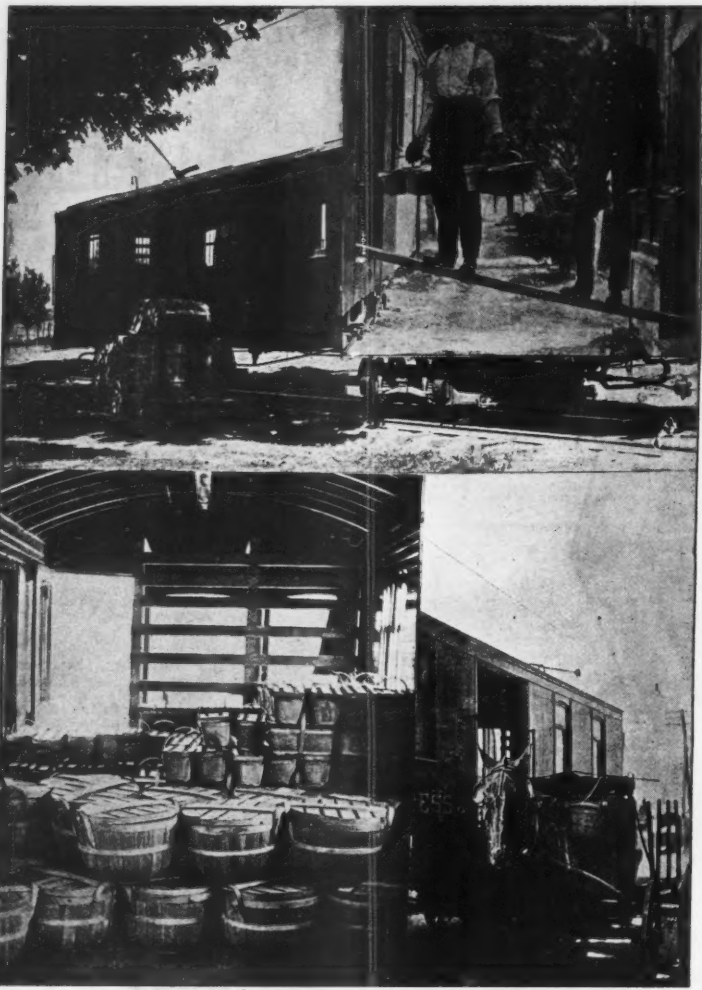
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The Fruit Harvest.

Editor of Green's Fruit Grower: There is going on in all Michigan a marshalling of forces to gather the fall fruit crop. The berries and cherries have had their day and now commences the job of gathering the other kinds of fruits, the shipment of which lasts until late in the fall. This work includes the picking of the peaches and apples, the latter of the winter variety.

In the upper end of the lower peninsula of Michigan the steamboat largely is utilized in handling the fruit crop. The boats ply on such bodies of water as Grand Traverse bay delivering heavy cargoes to Traverse City whence they are distributed to the markets of this and other countries.

In the lower end of the state the trolley line is being used to increased extent. Fruit expresses on several different lines of electric railways are being operated. They travel right through the orchards and all but take the fruit from the tree. Once a car is loaded it is run to the boat dock and there transferred to a big steamer bound for Chicago. Many orchards have shipping platforms, in others the car or train is stopped close to the packing house built in an orchard or at a cross roads. The car is run on a regular fruit schedule so that all pickers know when to have their shipments ready. It is claimed that this mode of handling is done cheaper than the fruit grower is able to do the work with his own team. The man that he employs to drive the team is kept at work picking and the team put to other farm work.

The trolley line in gathering fruit from the orchards largely has superseded the fruit schooner that some years ago was employed by the steamboat companies to get the shipments to the dock. A fruit schooner is a long coupled wagon covered with a canvas top. Its function is to drive through the country from orchard to orchard gathering up the shipment of each grower and then hauling to the steamboat docks. It is still in use in many places, but not in sections where the trolley line has been built and is now in operation.

This mode of transportation has not reached the upper fruit regions to any great extent, but at no far distant day it is bound to lend its aid to the great fruit producing business.

Fruit is now produced from orchards that grow on land reclaimed from great burned over and charred wastes. The stumps were removed, the brush cleaned out by goats and other forces and then the land was made to bloom in some of the finest crops that any region ever produced.

A great area of this fruit producing country, about twenty counties in all, is to be represented in the land and

irrigation congress to be held in Chicago next fall.—J. L. Graff.

Planting Plums.—Green's Fruit Grower Co.: I want plum trees to plant this fall, if fall is a proper time to plant them.

Will you kindly advise me as to the best kind to plant, when to plant it, and what it will cost me?

I want a tree that will come to fruiting soon and is hardy. Please write me as soon as convenient, so that I can get it planted before it is too late.—J. W. Aldrich, Mass.

C. A. Green's reply: The plum is harder than the peach, but not so hardy as the apple or pear, therefore I do not advise planting plum trees or peach trees in the fall in such severe climates as exist in some parts of Massachusetts. But if you desire to plant only a few trees in your garden there would be no great risk in planting them this fall in October or November. Moore's Arctic is considered one of the hardest plums of the better class; next is the Lombard. If you intend to plant trees this fall you should order now and have them forwarded as soon as shipping season opens which is early in October. I would not advise you to send a very small order to a nursery for shipment by express. If you cannot enlarge your order by including some ornamental plants or trees or some fruit trees, I would try to get some neighbor to join with you as it will cost no more to send twelve trees than one by express.

I recently visited a friend in the country who led me into his garden where he had several thrifty plum trees heavily laden with luscious fruit. We picked up a handful from the ground and gathered other ripe specimens from the tree and ate a quart or more each, taking several quarts in to the ladies who relished them and pronounced them superb. Two plum trees in the garden will do much to make the farm home attractive.

Summertime has left us,
With blazin' skies an' all;
Now to change the growlin'—
Fuss about the fall!
Say that winter's comin',
Yonder—jest a-hummin',
With his blizzards drummin'—
Keep on growlin' all!

Plant this fall hardy trees, currants, gooseberries, raspberries, blackberries. Cover each plant with strawy manure. Then you will gain almost one year over the same things planted next spring. Do not plant roses, peaches or strawberries at the north in fall.

Keep moving. Things move so fast these days that people who say "It can't be done" are interrupted by the people who "do it."

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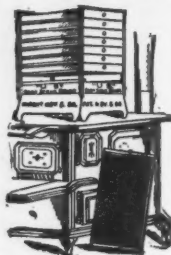
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Yours respectfully,

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Letters From the People.

"Prudent questioning is the half of knowledge."—Proverb.

Reply to Mr. H. A. Mackrow, N. Y.: You can set trees or plants of any kind as close together as you suggest, providing there is room on either side of the row for cultivation. That is I would not plant these rows too close together. Leave plenty of space between the rows, planting the items closely together in the row as you suggest, in order to save space. Then by cutting back the new growth of the trees each year, you could keep the trees smaller in size or somewhat dwarfish and get much beautiful fruit. These can be planted in October or November.

Advice and Books Wanted.—Mr. E. E. Ludlow, of New York, has planted 600 peach trees and wants to know when he shall begin to spray them, and where he can get books that tell about the different diseases of trees and how to distinguish one disease from another.

C. A. Green's reply: It would be difficult to find a book that gives all the information you ask for. Every state experiment station issues a free bulletin which tells when to spray and how to spray. It would be difficult to tell in a book how to distinguish one disease from another.

You may not have to spray your peach trees at all. There are many peach growers who do not spray their peach trees so long as the peach trees are healthy, the leaves not curled, nor turning yellow and no scale on the bark. Doubtless thousands of people have been kept from planting trees through fears of having to spray all the time, as perhaps you have.

Green's Fruit Grower: I have about an acre of plums, pears, peaches and apples. I find that the trees are not only infested with San Jose scale, but the fruit is entirely covered with it. Let me know just what to do. How to prepare a spray for this disease, and the time of year to use it. Would it be well to spray as soon as leaves fall off and again in the spring before buds start? I have looked over the orchard near us and the scales do not show except on my trees. I have noticed for a year or two that something was injuring my trees and lately I called in an expert from the Michigan experimental farm, and have also had others look at my trees, and they all say to spray in the winter with lime and sulphur, but how to mix it and how often to spray I do not know and would like to have you let me know.—F. T. Tappan, Mich.

Reply: You are dealing with a sucking insect—San Jose scale.

Now for the peach orchard: Spray with the lime-sulphur wash. Mix 22 lbs. lime and 17 lbs. sulphur with 50 gal. water.

Prepare as follows: Boil 17 lbs. of flowers of sulphur and 22 lbs. of quick lime for one hour, in enough water to boil the material, in an iron kettle. Strain through a conical strainer of brass wire with 28 meshes to the inch and dilute with cold water to make 50 gallons.

Spray when trees become dormant and again when leaf buds are about to open.

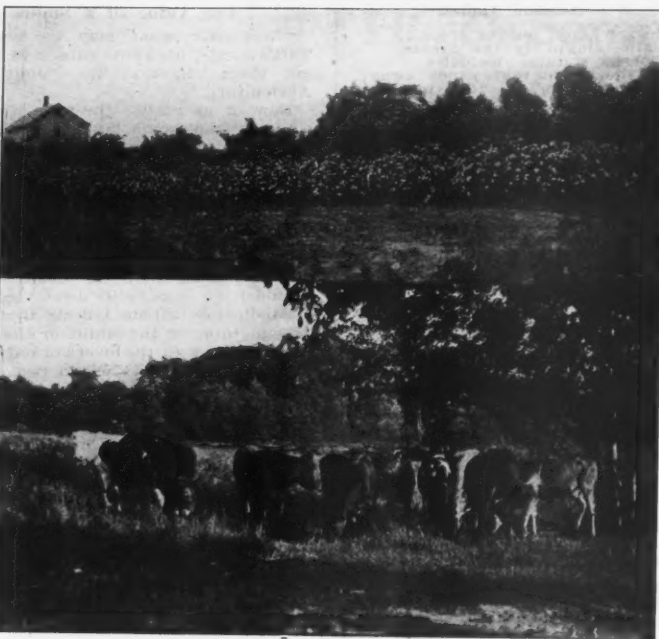
This solution properly applied through a power sprayer with the right kind of a nozzle will not only control and in time kill the scale, but it will also destroy certain other pests which may be present, such as the eggs of the tent caterpillars, the bud moth, twig borers, etc.

Fungus diseases which cause diseases of leaf and fruit, such as the peach leaf curl and brown rot or ripe rot of peach, plum and cherry will be eradicated.

Trimming: While some may be done during the dormant period, the best time to trim the peach trees is before the buds swell in the spring and before the second spraying takes place. Do not be afraid to trim severely. You will be the gainer in the end.

The Apple Orchard: In regard to the apple orchard the treatment is the same, only after the blossoms fall spray with a solution of bordeaux mixture and arsenate of lead, using a powerful spray. Force must be used in order to enter the calyx for the codling moth, which makes wormy apples, pears and quinces. Repeat in ten days with same mixture. Use right kind of nozzle and have a powerful spray so as to reach the insects.

Bordeaux Mixture: Dissolve three



The upper part of this photograph represents the hedge row of the Live-forever rose as it appears at Green's fruit farm. These rose bushes have never been sprayed, have not been attacked by insects as they blossom abundantly year after year with scarcely any attention, making the greatest display of flowers ever seen at Green's fruit farm. The house in the distance is a double house occupied by two of our workmen. The lower part of the picture is of blooded cattle. Photograph by Donald Darrohn, of Rochester, N. Y., who has been highly successful in taking interesting photographs in various parts of the country.

pounds of blue stone or copper sulphate in fifty (50) gallons of water and 4 pounds slaked lime and pour this into the dilute blue stone, straining it as it is poured in. Into this put two pounds of arsenate of lead. First stir it into water until dissolved and strain into the fifty gallons of bordeaux mixture that you have prepared and you have your bordeaux and arsenate of lead mixture ready. Use just as the blossoms begin to fall and repeat ten days later.

Write us how you succeed in this matter and if we can be of any further service to you.—Green's Fruit Grower, per J. W. Ball, sec.

In case you do not care to go to the trouble to manufacture the lime-sulphur wash you can use scalecide. This comes prepared and is fully as efficient, being used by such men as Hale for peaches.

Green's Fruit Grower: Will you kindly tell me the best way to manage raspberry and blackberry plants of this year's growth to protect them through the winter from being winter killed.—R. T. Carver, Maine.

C. A. Green's reply: Place a shovelful of earth at one side of the raspberry canes, then bend the canes over this earth until the ends of the branches rest upon the ground. Then cover the canes of the raspberries with earth or straw manure. While it is better that part of the cane should be covered it may not be necessary to cover the part of the cane nearest the earth.

Tent Caterpillars.—I have noticed that several journals advocate the torch as the proper treatment for tent caterpillars. I abandoned this method long ago; as I found that bordeaux-arsenate, or paris green, used with a good sprayer readily penetrates the web or "tent," can be confined to the part affected, is quite as destructive to the worms and does not injure the foliage nor limbs as fire almost invariably does.—G. E. Nightingale, N. J.

Pollenization of Pears and Apples.—Charles A. Green: I noticed in your August number of the Green's Fruit Grower an article on the pollenization of fruit trees. Now I am about to set out eighteen pear trees and I would like to have had them all Buerre Bosc, but as it is considered a self sterile variety would you please advise me as to how many of the eighteen and what variety I should order to make them bear well. I also have thirty-five Red Astrachan apple trees planted in five rows of seven trees each and I would like to ask if it would be advisable to plant another variety at the left or would it be better to take out some of the Red Astrachan trees and replace them with others, if so, how many and what other variety would you advise me to plant? I would prefer a red apple if possible.—Henry J. Hope, Mass.

C. A. Green's reply: We have much to learn in regard to the question of self fertilization of fruit blossoms. At present we lack definite information. For this reason I recommend planting different varieties together, that is mixing the varieties of many kinds of fruits. One tree of the Bosc might fertilize fifty or more; one tree of Red Astrachan might fertilize the blossoms of fifty or more apple trees; one grape

vine might furnish pollen for fifty or more grape vines. Therefore, plant two or three Anjou or Bosc pear trees among the pears and two or three Sweet Bough or Yellow Transparent apples among your Red Astrachans. But I am not sure that either of these varieties needs to have the blossoms thus fertilized. It has been suspected, however, that many fruits do better planted near other varieties.

Pear Orchard.—Green's Fruit Grower: I have a piece of heavy clay land which I wish to set to pears. It has been summer fallowed and is in excellent condition. Would it be advisable to set them this fall or would it be better to wait until spring?

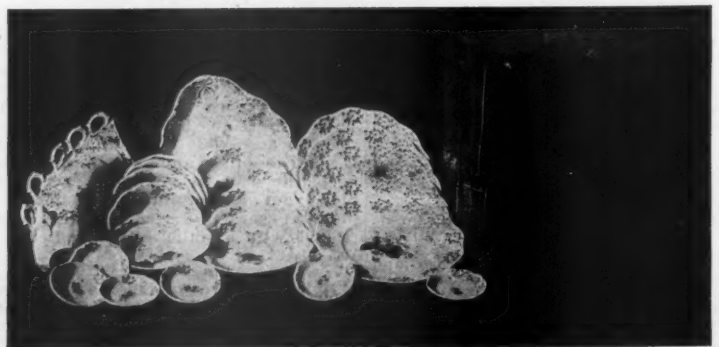
The Celebrated Carrollton Ware

When the writer visited the factory where this celebrated ware was made he took particular pains to inquire how it was, that they could ship this fine china to all parts of the world and not break it.

Mr. Albright explained it very clearly. He said that they used wood boxes made of oak and that each dish was packed in straw that had been moistened and run through a particular machine, so that when the dishes were placed in the hardwood box and the cover nailed down that there was very little risk to run in the way of breakage. Then again he said that the company would supply free of all charge where any breakage occurred. In other words, a safe shipment is guaranteed. The two illustrations on this page will give our readers some idea of the manner of shipment and how the ware looks under the camera. Three years ago when the writer was looking for a good table ware set to supply the great family of readers to Green's Fruit Grower, he received through the mails one morning a colored circular showing this dinner set just as it is. Any reader who is not familiar with this ware will be sent a colored circular on receipt of a postal card to this effect.

During the past three years we have been the means of delivering this set of dishes to several thousand families who have shown their appreciation of these dishes by writing us very handsome testimonials. These we are unable to print here owing to lack of space. But if you would like to see just what this ware is, drop us a postal card and we will send you the colored circular.

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FARM LIGHTING SYSTEMS.

No improvement in the farm home is more discussed these days than lighting. To get away from the inconvenience and danger of the kerosene lamp and secure better light, farmers are trying out various kinds of systems, but among them all the most favored is the latest improved gasoline systems. The popularity of these systems among villagers and farmers has brought into recent existence, many concerns for the manufacture and distribution.

It is the part of wisdom for the farmer contemplating the installation of a lighting system to make sure that he is getting a system that will stand the test and prove permanently satisfactory. Among the oldest concerns manufacturing lighting systems for farmers is the American Gas Machine Company, 431 E. Williams St., Albert Lea, Minnesota. This company gives absolute guarantee of their systems and their fourteen years successful experience as well as their high standing financially should recommend them strongly to the farmer's confidence.

Anyone interested who will write this company about his lighting problems will receive free estimates of the cost of lighting his home.

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There will be five rows of twenty trees each, seventeen feet apart each way. Is this the right distance for standard trees?

I am at a loss to know what varieties to plant for market. Would you plant several varieties or all one variety? What varieties do you consider the most profitable for this locality?—W. A. Smith, N. Y.

Reply by C. A. Green: Such soil as you mention is favorable for pear culture. The pear succeeds best on a strong clayey loam. I have known pear trees to succeed on very heavy clay but I would not plant the pear largely where the soil bakes and cracks, if not cultivated.

October and November are good months to plant pear trees in your locality. Seventeen to twenty feet is a fair distance between rows of pear trees. The standard pear is an upright grower and not inclined to spread widely. The Bartlett is an excellent market variety. This fruit is always in demand. Bartlett pears can be kept in cold storage for months, thus prolonging its season. In planting 100 pear trees for market I should plant at least fifty Bartlett, then making up the other fifty as follows: ten Wilder Early, ten Sheldon, ten Kleffer, ten Clapp's Favorite, ten Anjou.

Some orchardists would advise planting all to Bartlett, but I would advise having a few, at least, of the other varieties named. If you plant entirely one variety it is possible that you may get no pears during a certain season, whereas if you have several varieties you will be pretty sure of having pears every year.

C. A. Green, editor: Have you ever had any experience with green flies? I had a fine melon patch this year and they killed the vines. They don't seem to eat the vines, but lay eggs, millions of them, and the leaves swell up and turn black and die. I have had three crops destroyed with them since I have been in Kansas. I have lost at least one hundred dollars this fall. If you know of anything that will keep them off tell me through the Fruit Grower or write and I will return postage. Fruit is a failure in this part and corn mostly very light. I would like to visit your fruit farm and get one good mess of apples. My mouth waters thinking about them.—W. L. Osborn, Kansas.

C. A. Green's reply: I am familiar with plant lice, such as attack the new growth of the rose bush and the apple, but I have not known these plant lice or aphids to attack melon vines. The remedy for plant lice on the rose or apple is kerosene emulsion. A spray of tobacco water has been recommended. It is difficult to kill these lice owing to the fact that they do not eat the foliage but simply suck the juices out of the plant. They multiply rapidly during the early summer months. Write your experiment station for further advice. Your state experiment station is located at Manhattan, Kansas.

Editor of Green's Fruit Grower: I am anxious to know if the chicken business can be made profitable where one must buy all the grain feed, where eggs range in price from 15 cents to 35 cents a dozen; fryers, 25 cents; hens, 30 to 40 cents each, and grain \$2.00 the hundred pounds. I can figure a profit of about \$1.00 to the hen per year, allowing what I thought ample for loss, but knowing actual results don't always match figures, I write to get the experience of some reliable person in the business.

Also inform me if it is best, or as good, to plant gooseberry bushes and raspberry plants, also blackberry plants in the autumn as in the spring?—C. L. Main, New Mexico.

C. A. Green's reply: There are so many contingencies to be considered in poultry raising I dare not make an estimate as to what your profits might be. Much depends upon the skill and attention of the poultry keeper. I have never thought that large profits should be expected from poultry keeping. I should hesitate about making poultry keeping my chief employment, but would consider it more of a side issue.



All Ready for the "Barn Dance"
Rogers in the New York Herald



Click! Click! Click!
—From the Boston Traveler

I advise planting gooseberries, raspberry, blackberry and grape vines in October or November.

Sweet Cider.—Sometime ago I saw in Green's Fruit Grower the heading "Cider Making." Your neighbor claims to make unfermented cider.

Several years ago I sent you a recipe for making unfermented cider. Now do you remember that yet as follows: Take one-half ounce oil of birch, one-half ounce oil of sassafras, put in one pint alcohol, and that will keep the cider from fermenting. You just pour it in the barrel and shake it good and make the keg air tight and don't tap at all. So I came to the conclusion that your neighbor might have my recipe. One day four strange men came to my house and so I gave them cider to drink. When they left I accompanied them piece ways, then the youngest of them asked me if I wouldn't tell how I made that cider. Certainly I'll tell you. In the fall I got a letter one day from him from York state, then he asked me if I wouldn't be kind enough and tell him how much I paid for birch oil and where I got it. Well I told him I distilled the oil myself, also the sassafras oil. So I couldn't give him a prize. After that he told me that the druggist claimed that it wouldn't give oil of birch, and another druggist told him that oil of birch and oil of wintergreen would be the same. I told him I would pity such druggist. Now I would like if you would give me your neighbor's name and address, the one who makes that cider, as I would very much like to have that recipe in one or the other way. I would pay him back with a medicine recipe. I have them by the thousands. Thanking you in advance for any favor you can and will do for me.—Daniel L. Ney, Pa.

Mrs. M. W. Kidder wishes to know how to can corn in glass cans.

Canned corn requires very little cooking. Heat to the boiling point. Season with salt, pepper and a little hot milk. Seal tight.

PHOTOGRAPHS WANTED.

All readers of Green's Fruit Grower are invited to send in photographs of their homes, fruits, or any attractive photographs that they may have. Those we select will appear in the paper. Nearly all the photographs that appear in the pages of our paper are sent in by our subscribers.—Editor.

Grape Leaf Roller.—Mr. E. P. Fisher, Kan.: I have had no experience with "leaf rollers." Any insect that feeds upon the leaves may be controlled by paris green sprays, but if they are rolled in the leaves it may be a difficult matter to attack them.

Borers in Apple Trees.—Reply to inquiry: We are not troubled with these borers at Green's fruit farm. The usual remedy is a sharp wire thrust into the hole, but it will be better to keep the borers from entering the tree than to try and destroy them after they have entered. A heavy application of white-wash to which sulphur has been added will tend to keep borers out of the trees. If any readers of Green's Fruit Grower have had experience with borers will you please communicate briefly for publication?

About Rats.—Editor of Green's Fruit Grower: The way I did on a five-acre truck patch was to put half a dozen cats on the place and only fed them once a day. I was rid of rats in two weeks. I had tried various traps, but the cats made short work of them. I will assure you I know how much it costs to feed six cats, but I didn't know how much it cost to feed the rats. They girdled over one hundred young apple trees and dug potatoes out of the ground, ate cantaloupes, but not now.—F. Kramme, Pa.

Scary Reuben.

While at Chautauqua, N. Y., Assembly recently, Miss Bates, a noted elocutionist, explained how we could interest children by telling them stories, illustrating her remarks by recitations calculated to please the children. One of the stories she told was about "Scary Reuben," the author of which I cannot name.

Little Reuben was scared because he was afraid to die. One day he wandered down to the meadow. There he saw a beautiful flower. This flower spoke to Reuben and said, "Reuben, what is the matter with you, you look so sad?"

"I am sad because I am afraid I will have to die," replied Reuben.

"Why, that is nothing," replied the flower. "Every autumn I fade away. When winter comes there is scarcely anything left of me. But when the spring showers come in April I come forth again and in May and June I blossom as you see me here to-day."

But Reuben said to himself, "I am not like the flower and I am afraid to die." Another day Reuben wandered into the vineyard and there he saw a beautiful furry caterpillar.

It spoke to Reuben and said, "Why are you so sad, Reuben?"

"I am afraid to die," Reuben replied.

"Why," replied the caterpillar, "look at me. In a few weeks I will turn into a chrysalis. I weave around my remains a little tent and hide myself as best I can. When spring comes I will come to life again as a beautiful butterfly."

But Reuben said he was not like the caterpillar, that he was still afraid of death.

After a time Reuben was taken sick and he was nursed by his mother, his brothers and sisters. He grew quite weak and could not enjoy his playthings.

One day he felt much better. He was, in fact, happier than he had ever been before, and he could not account for this happiness. He went out to walk and saw an angel. He knew it was an angel, for he had seen pictures in books. The angel said to Reuben, "I see you are very happy."

"Yes," replied Reuben, "I would be perfectly happy were I not afraid that I must some time die."

"Why," replied the angel, "you are already dead, Reuben."

If I could win my dearest wish I'd have a sunny spot. Back in my boyhood days again out in the old barn lot. The clover tassels throwing out their perfume over all. While the freckled little umpire starts the game with his "Play ball!"

I often look about me with my desk all littered high, And feel so worn and weary it would seem like fun to die. But I gather inspiration to help me through it all. When in my soul I seem to hear a voice sing out: "Play ball!"

Professor Osler, addressing a meeting at a working men's college, said: "If all the beer and spirits could be dumped into the sea for a year, the people of England would be infinitely better off; and if all the tobacco was also dumped into the sea it would be good for the people, though hard on the fish."—"The Christian Advocate."

Bodi-Tone

See Liberal trial offer in full page announcement on cover page 2 of this issue.



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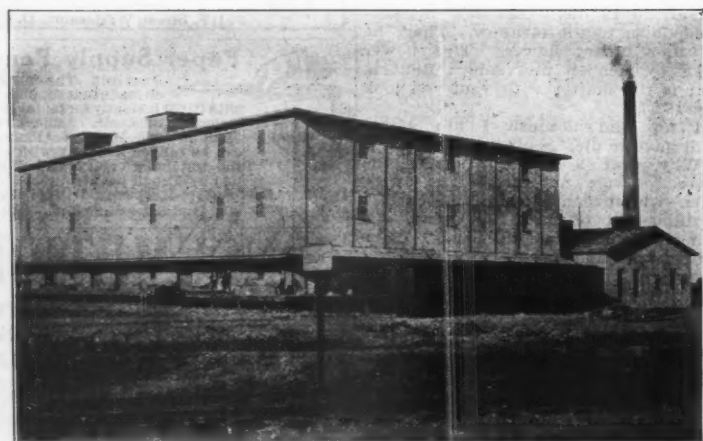
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The air of furnace heated rooms has been shown by Mr. R. DeC. Ward to be drier than that of many desert regions. The mean relative humidity of the room tested was 30 per cent. for three weeks in November, and the mean relative humidity in the open air for the same time was 71 per cent. The lowest open air annual mean known in the United States is 42. per cent. for Yuma, Arizona, that for Santa Fe, New Mexico, being 44.8 per cent. A mean of 23 per cent. was found for five summer months in Death Valley, Cal.

Western New York markets 2,400,000 bushels of peaches. But what will compensate for the falling off of the apple crop? Apples at orange prices are a condition of modern fruit growing of which Americans with an inherited taste for the best of native fruits are disposed to complain.—New York "World."

Thanksgiving Day.
Written for Green's Fruit Grower by
F. M. Sours.

Over the meadows the sky was fair,
Over the meadows—the stars were there.
Over the acres of loveliness
Wandered the zephyrs with breath to bless.
Mountains and dells and lowlands were
Glad as the heart of a worshiper.
Dogwoods have vanished from hillsides long;
Birds to the southland have borne their song;
Treasures have crept into garner; bare
Are the fruit-bearers everywhere.
God is in Heaven. The earth below
Echoes with gladness his dear ones know.

This is the day that we meet to raise
Happiest hearts in the songs of praise;
This is the day that, in song and prayer,
All should be thankful, and everywhere,
Man, are you thankful? If not, why not?
Love to your life has all gladness brought.

A Vermont Orchard.

Sixty men are now engaged in picking and packing about five thousand barrels of the finest apples ever grown in Vermont—the one hundred acre orchard, mostly of Rhode Island Greenings, on the farm in Charlotte, Vermont, of Charles T. Holmes, says "Tribune Farmer." Visitors from all parts of New England have inspected this wonderful orchard during the last few months and have gone away marvelling at the high quality and great quantity of the fruit there seen. Yet there is no miracle or luck about it. It was hard work and good husbandry that did it. The crop throughout the state is below the average, it being an "off year," and fancy Vermont apples will bring excellent prices this fall.

Mr. Holmes has sold his apples to the New York commission house of E. P. Loomis & Co., which has marketed his crop for the last nine years. Conservative estimate of the crop's value is \$17,000 to \$18,000. Mr. Holmes a short time ago was offered \$500 an acre for his one hundred acres of orchard by a Milwaukee man, who desired it to sell again. This offer included the present crop.

Mr. Holmes had a windmill installed in the largest orchard to pump water from the lake a thousand feet to a reservoir at the highest point in the orchard. The reservoir has a capacity of 4,200 gallons. The windmill did not prove adequate, however, and he installed a gasoline pump at the edge of the bluff, with which he can fill the tank in six hours, at an elevation of a hundred feet. In spraying he uses a wagon with a tower, a spraying tank holding 250 gallons, a two-horse gasoline engine and hose sufficient. One man, with an ingenious apparatus of Mr. Holmes's own invention, can play six separate streams at one time upon a tree, while another man drives the horses between the rows.

The combination of lime, manure, frequent cultivation and spraying worked the result, and now Mr. Holmes asserts that there is no reason why he should not have a big apple crop every year, barring untoward conditions, and he expects to secure a harvest in a few years of ten thousand barrels.

Eggs Parmentier.—Bake potatoes; remove the tops; take out the inside; pass it through a sieve while very hot and make a thick puree; half fill the potato skin with its puree; break an egg in each one; sprinkle with cream and bake in the oven. At the moment of serving put back on each potato the top which you have removed.

The autumn leaves are falling,
The grass is brown and bare;
The cricket's voice is calling,
That winter stern is near.
Unlike in spring's sweet outing
When birds call to their mates,
The only things now sprouting,
Are wings on candidates.
—New York "Telegram."

Blessed Are the Rich.

It is a great mistake to believe that the rich are holding us down. At a matter of fact, they are pulling us up. If there were no rich people to keep our eyes glued upon the great gulf between having and not having none of us would hustle. We have to have the rich man's mansion prodding us, his power scouring us and his automobile butting us to get anywhere at all. We have to see his wife and daughters in silks and jewels and realize what our own wives and daughters without these things think of us as providers to peel our coats off and get into the game. None of us can go out driving with such as we have and suffer the rich man to whiz past us in prism glass and burnished brass, throwing dust in our eyes and gasoline in our hair, without doing better in the great arena of human endeavor for the next two or three days, anyway. Blessed are the rich, for they fill us with shame and new resolve and make us to wonder what in Sam Hill we have been doing all these years.—St. Louis "Post Dispatch."

The production of cereals this season is estimated as follows: Wheat, winter and spring combined, 693,000,000 bushels; corn, 3,117,000,000 bushels; oats, 1,030,000,000 bushels; barley, 191,000,000 bushels; rye, 31,500,000 bushels; total, 5,062,500,000 bushels. This compares with a total of 4,339,016,000 bushels actually harvested last year. Corn and oats make the best showing on record. The largest crop of corn ever raised was that of 1906, when 2,927,416,091 bushels were garnered. That was also the year of largest wheat production, 735,260,970 bushels. The total of all grains that year surpassed all previous records, being 4,839,000,000 bushels. The estimated total for this year is 223,000,000 bushels in excess of that of 1906, so that considerable deterioration could take place between now and harvest time and still enable the greatest crops ever known to be secured.

Price of Apples This Fall and Winter.

As usual apple buyers try to make it appear that there is a good crop of apples and that prices will not be high, while disinterested reports indicate that the apple crop is short all over a large extent of country, and that apples will sell at high prices between now and the new year.

At Green's fruit farm we have sold a carload of apples, the price for first class fruit in barrels being \$3.50 per barrel. This does not indicate low prices for apples. New York and many parts of the country have been suffering seriously from drought therefore the apples are not so large as they otherwise would have been. It is the opinion of Green's Fruit Grower that those who have crops of good apples should receive higher prices than ordinary this fall.

Crabapple Jelly.—This jelly is much improved by using a small sprig of rose leaf geranium, which can either be dropped into the boiling juice or drawn back and forth through it. If one likes a delicate flavor of quince, cut up three or four and put them in with the crabapples, using just enough water to show among the apples. When soft, put into a jelly bag and strain. Measure the juice and heat an equal amount of sugar, let the juice come to a boil, then put in the heated sugar and continue boiling until the jellying stage is reached.

Watch Your Cellar Closely.—Learn to visit your cellar every morning. Look over everything; pick out the decayed particles and see that mold is not accumulating. One moldy potato will cast spores in sufficient number to keep you whitewashing for a year. Remember, mold is as contagious as smallpox. Sunlight destroys all forms of mold; hence see that the closets in which you keep food, and the boxes and barrels in which fruit and vegetables are kept, are well aired, and that the sunlight is allowed to enter the cellar.—"Exchange."

Fall Plowing.—Fall plowed land should be left rough and unharrowed during the winter, but in the spring time just as soon as the land is sufficiently dry to permit of the use of a harrow, it should be kept harrowed. This method retains the moisture, gives the proper tilth, and is an indication of proper soil culture.

"Everything springs into being and passes away according to law."

OUR CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

Terms: CASH WITH ORDER. Address. This department is established for the benefit of the readers of Green's Fruit Grower who have anything to sell. The conditions: No display advertising will be placed in this department. The first three words only to be printed in capital letters. Each abbreviation and number will count as one word. No advertisement inserted for less than \$1. An advertisement containing fifteen words or less, will be inserted at \$1 per issue, additional words six cents each. We cannot afford to do any book-keeping at this rate and therefore cash must accompany every order. Orders must reach us not later than the 15th of the month previous to the month in which the advertisement is to appear. Five per cent. discount on orders to run three months or more.

Green's Fruit Grower Co., Rochester, N. Y.

FOR SALE

BARRED ROCKS. Brown Leghorns. Toulouse Geese. Bred to lay strains. Nelson Bros., Grove City, Penna.

ELK FOR SALE.—New Richmond Elk farm, New Richmond, Ind. Phillip A. Dewey.

MILCH GOATS.—Information regarding this most profitable milk producing animal. Write G. H. Wickersham, 1240 St. Francis avenue, Wichita, Kansas.

DELAWARE FRUIT, grain and truck farms; delightful climate; best markets; the ideal farming country. See for free catalog. McDaniel & McDaniel, Dover, Delaware.

NEW JERSEY FARMS.—Improved New Jersey farms, centrally located, superior soil, markets, climate, shipping facilities, desirable home surroundings. Send for list. A. W. Dresser, Burlington, N. J.

TOBACCO SALE.—Three pounds F. O. B. one dollar. One pound, postpaid, fifty cents. Sample package, postpaid, ten cents. (silver) H. W. Adams, 265 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

FREE HOMESTEADS in California, Oregon and Washington; mild climate; good markets; latest government list; price 50 cents. Western Homestead Co., Sacramento, Cal.

FOR SALE.—"Linden Lodge Billie," sired by "Clothilde DeKol Dot's Butter Boy." Born April 6, 1909. Two-thirds white. Finely marked. Low price for prompt sale. Madison Cooper, 120 Court, Watertown, N. Y.

CASH FOR YOUR FARM or Business.—If you want to buy or sell any kind of business or property, anywhere at any price, address, Frank P. Cleveland, Real Estate Expert, 2855 Adams Express building, Chicago, Illinois.

FOR SALE.—Farm. A beautiful site for summer or winter house, with seven room house, one barn, two sheds, two poultry houses, one shop. All in good condition. One spring in pasture lot. Two good wells, good apple trees. Particulars address Mrs. P. Shuckhardt, North Situate, R. I.

WANTED

REAL ESTATE BUYERS in Colorado. The famous sunny plateau valley, for the farmer and homeseekers. Easy terms. For particulars address Thomas Hubbard, Fairplay, Colorado. Box 103.

WANTED.—Farms and businesses. Don't pay commissions. We find you direct buyer. Write, describing property, naming lowest price. We help buyers locate desirable property free. American Investment Association, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

WANTED.—Young men to learn automobile business by mail and prepare for positions as chauffeurs and repair men. We make you expert in ten weeks; assist you to secure position. Pay big; work pleasant; demand for men great; reasonable; write for particulars and sample lesson. Empire Automobile Institute, Rochester, N. Y.

WANTED.—Railway Mail Clerks, Custom house employees. Many examinations everywhere soon. \$600 to \$1600 yearly. No "layoffs." Short hours. Annual vacation with full pay. Salary twice monthly. Thousands to be appointed during 1910. Country and city residents equally eligible. Common education sufficient. Political influence unnecessary. To advertise our schools we are preparing candidates free. Write immediately for schedule of examination dates and free bulletin. Franklin Institute, Dept. M., 70, Rochester, N. Y.

AGENTS WANTED

EARN \$5 TO \$10 daily selling the wonderful \$1.50 Goodson Chemical Fire Extinguisher. Instant death to all fires. Every farmer needs several. Write now for open territory. Goodson Mfg. Co., 117 Point St., Providence, R. I.

MISCELLANEOUS

BROTHER accidentally has discovered root that will cure both tobacco habit and indigestion. Gladly send particulars. G. Stokes, Mohawk, Florida.

FREE.—Illustrated catalogue of the latest novelties, comical objects and useful articles, for your address. Write plain. Kolosus Mfg. Co., Dept. B. Box 187, Linden, N. J.

FOR 15c. I will send anyone words and music of a sweet new song, entitled "A Lover's Good Bye." Address, Mrs. M. E. Frazier, Portsmouth, Ohio. R. F. D., Route 2.

CUTAWAY ORCHARD DISC HAR-rows. Extension, reversible; best tool ever used in orchard or farm. One and two horses. Fruit growers specialties. Catalogue. E. G. Mendenhall, Box 303, Kinmundy, Ill.

30 ENDLESS THRESHER BELTS.—Second hand, but heavy and strong. Very low price and will ship for inspection. Other sizes second hand belts and pulleys. A 40-inch and 45-inch circular saw. Atlantic Mill Supply Co., Wilmington, Del.

1000 Canvas Letter Carrier Satchels. Good for collecting fruit, gunning bags, carrier satchels and a hundred other uses. Shoulder straps on and in good repair. Prices away down. Write for description, etc. Atlantic Mill Supply Co., Wilmington, Del.



Scene at a western New York dry house, showing the men and women employed in the dry house, the pile of apples ready for evaporation and the elevated track for moving the fruit in and out of the upper story.

Peach Growing on Niagara River.

Some of the trees in this orchard have been bearing over twenty years and the fruit on these old trees this year, promises to be as good as any before grown. These trees have borne as high as thirty-three eleven-quart baskets of prime quality peaches, which have sold at a net profit to the grower of over \$1.25 a basket. The present owner has never had an entire failure of peach crop. Only once since the orchard began bearing in 1887, has the crop dropped below 1000 baskets, that being the year 1889, when the peach and grape crops were nearly all destroyed by a hard frost, on the night of the 31st of May, many trees and grape vines being killed outright. In that year, peaches of extra fine quality, from this orchard, were sold on the commission market in Toronto, for \$2.75 per eleven-quart basket. Once or twice since then, on an off year in other peach growing sections, has the price reached that figure, for the extra fancy article. In the season of 1891, Mr. Fisher shipped many baskets of this quality of peaches to Fulton Market, Buffalo, for which he received \$2.37 net, put on the cars at Queenston station. These peaches retailed in that market for \$3.50 a basket.

These facts, teach several important lessons, showing among other things the inexhaustible nature of the soil; feed it carefully, cultivate judiciously and systematically and it will respond liberally. The soil will do its part, if the tiller does his. From this farm, now known as "Dulverton Fruit Farm," managed by Mr. Fisher's two sons, H. St. Clare, and C. Howard, it is expected nearly 25,000 baskets of fruit of different kinds, will be shipped this season, the large proportion being peaches. These bring the very highest price in Toronto and other markets. Results as to price and production are only achieved by the most thorough and careful attention to all the little details, in connection with fruit growing. The pruning, spraying, thinning and cultivation, are important factors, and then the most rigid and careful attention is given to putting the fruit up in a neat and honest manner. Fruit growers, like Christians, are "known by their fruits." No fruit is shipped that the growers on this farm would be ashamed to meet in the consumer's home. It is not all fancy and large, but the face of the package evidences the contents of the basket, says Toronto "Globe."

Legality of Strawberries.

A man in New Jersey sold a piece of land on which he had planted strawberries, says "Rural New Yorker." When the berries were ripe this man claimed the right to pick them on the ground that they were personal property. The new owner denied the right and prevented the former owner from harvesting the crop. As a result, the former owner brought suit and a jury gave him \$100 damages. On appeal, the judges upheld this decision on the ground that strawberries are not real estate, since they are not permanently rooted in the ground. Fruit trees being fixed and permanent and intended to be so, go with the land, but strawberries, being a short-lived crop and frequently renewed, are personal property like wheat, corn or potatoes. There are very few cases of this sort on record, but the above decision will probably stand the test.

An English physician says there are seven stages of intoxication—irritable, mellow, pugnacious, affectionate, and lachrymose, followed by collapse and death. And now that it is so difficult to get the unadulterated article one stage follows closely on the heels of another.

Apples for Storage.

When picking apples for storage, the following points should be remembered:

First—Only the better grades should be stored.

Second—They should be stored as soon as possible after picking.

Third—Only "hard ripe" fruit will keep well in cold storage.

Fourth—A uniform temperature of 31 degrees to 32 degrees Fahrenheit is best.

Fifth—They should be put on the market as soon as they reach their highest maturity, or before. A mid-winter variety is best marketed in mid-winter.

Sixth—Apples with color do not, as a rule, scald so rapidly as other kinds. The Mammoth Black Twig is an important exception.

Seventh—The quality of the fruit is maintained better in storage when the fruit is wrapped.

As a rule, the development of fungi producing apple rots is checked by storage, but recently certain rots peculiar to stored apples have been investigated. Freedom from such troubles, however, is so dependent upon carefulness in handling the fruit during picking and packing, that the better orchardists will always be little troubled with losses through these diseases.

Indirectly, cold storage tends to promote a higher order of orcharding by teaching the grower better selection, better methods of culture and more skill in the art of handling and marketing his crop.

He Went to Sleep, But—

Recently a friend who had heard that I sometimes suffered from insomnia told me of a sure cure. "Eat a pint of peanuts and drink two or three glasses of milk before going to bed," said he, "and I'll warrant you'll be asleep within half an hour." I did as he suggested.

Let me say my friend was right. I did go to sleep soon after my retirement. Then a friend with his head under his arm came along and asked me if I wanted to buy his feet. I was negotiating with him when the dragon on which I was riding slipped out of his skin and left me floating in mid-air. While I was considering how I should get down, a bull with two heads peered over the edge of the wall and said he would haul me up if I would first climb up and rig a windlass for him. So as I was sliding down the mountainside the brakeman came in, and I asked him when the train would reach my station.

"We passed your station 400 years ago," he said, calmly folding the train up and slipping it into his vest pocket.

At this juncture the clown bounded into the ring and pulled the centerpole out of the ground, lifting the tent and all the people in it up, while I stood on the earth below watching myself go out of sight among the clouds above. Then I awoke and found that I had been asleep almost ten minutes.—"Argonaut."

Pure Cider.—The other day our well known townsman, Edward Scofield, brought a sample of pure cider vinegar of his own manufacture to Hammondsport and attempted to make the sale of a quantity of it to one of the grocers. He was informed that it could not be purchased without the sanction of the Pure Food commission. Mr. Scofield figured that the express companies would not carry the sample in glass and the postal laws do not allow liquids to be mailed. As a consequence, he would be obliged to go to Buffalo with the half pint sample, for the purpose of having it analyzed.

LUX ALINIMENT THAT WILL CURE Sciatica, Muscular & Inflammatory Rheumatism, Lumbago

and similar complaints by a few applications. A 4-oz. bottle, enough for a cure, sent by registered mail for one dollar. It never fails. Write to THE LUX CO.

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MAKE MONEY in Advertising or Mail Order Business. Send name and address and ten cents and we will mail you three issues of the Advertisers Magazine. Each issue contains articles on Mail Order Business, Ad Writing, Business Correspondence, Selling Plans, Office Systems, Business Short-Cuts, Follow-up Literature, etc. Write to-day, as this is a very special offer. Address Advertisers Magazine, 124 Commerce Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

SAW STOVE WOOD. Fast, Easy, Foot Power. BOOKLET FREE. N. McASLAN, Yorkshire, Iowa.

GALL STONES or any Liver Disease. Write me ALL about it. Will tell of a cure FREE. Address, ED. C. COVEY, R. F. D. 5, LANSING, MICH.

LADIES To Make Sanitary Shields; material furnished. Stamped envelope full particulars. MUTUAL SUPPLY HOUSE, DEPARTMENT E E, CHICAGO.

CIVIL SERVICE EMPLOYEES are paid well for easy work! examinations of all kinds soon; expert advice, sample questions and Booklet 87 describing positions and telling easiest and quickest way to secure them free. Write now. Washington Civil Service School, Washington, D. C.

COMBINATION OFFER

10 Thanksgiving POST CARDS 10 cents
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10 Birthday POST CARDS 10 cents

Sample package of each mailed for 25 cents
MADISON ART COMPANY, Madison, Conn.

35 Postcards; Halloween, Thanksgiving and others, all different; 100 for 25c. G. Bradley, 3524 Verano Av., Chicago

TRAPPERS

MAKE MONEY. Copy of CHUTE-TRAPPER-TRAPPER A monthly magazine, 100 or more pgs. about Steel Traps, Snare, Deadfalls, Trapping Squirrels, Rats, Foxes, Beavers, Big Game Hunting, etc., and a 64-page booklet containing same laws, trapping hints, etc., all for 10 cents.

A. R. HARDING PUBL. CO., Box 519, COLUMBUS, OHIO.

AGENTS.—IF I KNEW YOUR NAME, I WOULD send you our \$2.00 sample outfit free this very minute. Let me start you in a profitable business. You do not need one cent of capital. Experience unnecessary. 50 per cent. profit. Credits given. Premiums. Freight paid. Chance to win \$500 in gold extra. Every man and woman should write us for free outfit. JAY BLACK, Pres., 377 BEVERLY ST., BOSTON, MASS.

VIRGINIA FARMS, GOOD LANDS, Low prices. Mild Climate. Now FREE Illustrated Catalogue. This is the country for the Northern Farmer. Write CASSELMAN & CO., Richmond, Va. Established 28 years.

20 Beautiful Post Cards 10c

No Two Alike—Latest Designs 10c
Lovely assortment of 20 Artistic Birthday, Christmas, Good Luck, Roses and Flowers in exquisite colors, all for only 10 cents if you answer this ad immediately. J. H. Seymour, 257 W. Eighth Street, Topeka, Kansas

12 THANKSGIVING AND XMAS POST CARDS 10c
Every one printed in colors. Some with gold, some with silver. Deeply embossed. Satisfaction or money back. We sell no trash. CROWN SUPPLY COMPANY, 25 Peace Building, CANAAN, CONN.

FREE DEAFNESS CURE. A remarkable offer by one of the leading ear specialists in this country, who will send two months' medicine free to prove his ability to cure Deafness, Head Noises and Catarrh. Address Dr. G. M. Branamiah, 57 East 12th St., Kansas City, Mo.

ASTHMA

When all others fail write for sample of ANTI-WHEEZE. L. FULLER, 334 GRAND ST. S., LANSING, MICH.

MEN WANTED.

GOOD POSITIONS are open to men who live in towns and cities where there are cemeteries. No canvassing or agents proposition. Pay from \$25 to \$30 weekly. Positively no fake or humbug. Send 25c for full particulars; this is to keep triflers and curiosity seekers from answering this advertisement. T. A. SARFIELD & CO., Desk 1 B, 4 Dryden Ave., Stamford, Conn.

YOU OLD RAZOR MADE NEW

Send to us by mail and have them hollow ground, polished and honed ready for use for soles, reinforced, etc. Returned postpaid. ALBERT GRAH RAZOR WORKS, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Write J. D. S. Hanson, Hart, Mich., for best list of fruit, grain, and stock farms.

EARN \$8 Advertising Our Washing Fluid in your town with 100 samples. SEND TO: STANLEY & CO., 100 N. W. 10th St., CHICAGO, ILL.

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LOOSE CHAIR ROUNDS

Put one of my little chair fasteners in that round. Guaranteed. 50 prepaid, 15c. J. N. HIERONYMUS, Fairbury, Ill.

MICHIGAN FARMS Fruit, Grain and Stock farms, big bargains, splendid climate, water, roads and schools. Write for List No. 7.

C. B. BENHAM, Hastings, Mich.

Send for Booklet Horse Troubles **DEATH TO HEAVEN** Newton's Distemper Cure Guaranteed to Cure or Money Back. \$1.00 per can, at dealers, or Express Paid. 18 Yrs' Sale. THE NEWTON REMEDY CO., Toledo, Ohio.

OUR CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

MISCELLANEOUS—Continued

COLD STORAGE is the best way of keeping fruit—everybody knows that. The Gravity Brine System (using ice and salt for cooling) gives better results than a refrigerating machine; lower first cost; absolute safety against breakdown. State capacity desired. Madison Cooper Co., 120 Court street, Watertown, N. Y.

Farming Department



The above photograph shows the result of a wild cat hunt in Bay county, Michigan. The hunters from left to right are J. F. Nehmer and William F. Nehmer. The dog ran the cats to trees where they were shot.

I'd like a garden very well
If it wasn't for the weeds;
And berry pie would strike the bell
If 'twasn't for the seeds;
And so it is with all the things
That mortal man inspire—
Some little drawbacks always cling
To temper man's desire.
—Buffalo "Times."

Fertilizers and Manures.

The Ohio experiment station has carried on several series of experiments in the use of fertilizers and manures on crops grown in systematic rotations, say "American Cultivator." In one of these experiments, located on the farm of the main station at Wooster, on a soil peculiarly responsive to the action of fertilizers and manure, there has been produced, from one of the treatments, a fourteen-year average increase to the value of about \$8.50 per acre annually in a rotation of corn, oats, wheat, clover and timothy.

The cost of the fertilizer producing this increase has amounted to \$23 for each five-year rotation, or a little more than \$4.50 annually, thus leaving a net profit of \$4 per acre, or enough to pay the rental of the land. I know of no similar test in which results equal to this have been attained for so long a period. But on the same farm, stable manure, used on a rotation of corn, wheat and clover, at the rate of eight tons per acre every three years, has produced increase to the value of more than \$12 annually, or more than \$4.50 for each ton of manure. In other words, eight tons of manure has produced an increase greater by 50 per cent. than that obtained from a fertilizer costing \$23.

It is true that manure is not always produced without cost, but the expert feeder expects that in the average the increase in value of the animals fed will pay for the feed and care, leaving the manure free of cost. And this very fact that the manure is looked upon as a product that has cost nothing leads to neglect in its management, so that a very large proportion of the manure produced on our farms is lost before it ever reaches the field.—Professor Charles E. Thorne, Wooster, O.

Killing Quack Grass.—I have seen quite a bit about killing quack grass, and will give you my method. It has never failed me. Plow five or six inches deep in the growing season, say April, May and June. Give it a good digging, then cultivate with a cultivator that has teeth close enough so they will cut the roots two inches or two and one-half inches under the ground. The secret is to keep it from getting to the surface. It wants holding down six weeks. It does not take expensive tools. I use an old fashioned cultivator that was bought fifty years ago. It has seven teeth, three in front, four in rear; each tooth cuts six inches wide. It is good to drag it over after three or four days. I cultivate once a week for six weeks; it has never failed me yet. The roots will be dead as hay. It is good for Canada thistles. If one is doubtful, take a rod or more square and keep it down for six weeks and see how it works. This was done with a hoe on two acres, and 100 bushels of smut-nose corn raised to the acre, planted in drills one foot apart and hoed to kill.—B. L. W., Mich.

Problems of Irrigation.

In a recent number of the "World To-day," George Eames Barstow, president of the National Irrigation Congress, brings out some curious possibilities of intensive farming, on from ten to twenty-acre tracts, under artificial irrigation. The subject has much local interest, from the circumstance that Professor F. L. Lamson, of the University of Rochester, is, in an experimental way, applying scientific irrigation to twelve acres, planted with peach trees, within a few miles of Rochester.

If Professor Lamson's experiment on twelve acres of peach orchard at Pultneyville shows that crop conditions can be measurably controlled by irrigation and intensive treatment, the problem of profitable home-making, within easy reach of city markets, will be in a measure solved. There are thousands of acres of available land, within a distance of fifteen miles from Rochester, which are not netting owners much in excess of \$10 an acre in clear profits, but which, by damming small streams or utilizing cheap and economical pumping plants, can be made to approximate the small western irrigated farms in fertility. Any disadvantage in quality of soil would be more than compensated by the proximity of a more profitable market.

The reports of Professor Lamson's scientific experiment in the irrigation of fruit land will be awaited with interest; for peach growing, in large tracts along Lake Ontario by older methods, has not been uniformly profitable for successive years. It is more than possible that scientific irrigation, with intensive cultivation and the conservative application of fertilizers, will "do the trick."

James J. Hill.—We are fiddling while Rome burns! Why is there a scarcity of wheat? The valley of the Euphrates was once the garden of the earth. Why did that scepter of greatness pass away? When Greece was master of the known world why were laws enacted pronouncing sentence of death on anyone shipping grain beyond Crete? Why did Rome build her wonderful roads but to bring food from foreign countries? Why did Spain launch out on a policy of foreign conquest but to bring from abroad the wealth which her own soil could no longer yield? Why did Greece and Rome and Spain fall back from the leadership of the nations just as soon as produce ceased to pour in from abroad? We are growing more wheat than ever before in the history of this country, but the demand is growing faster than the supply. European countries that formerly used scarcely any white bread now use from a pound to a pound and a half of flour per capita a week and our own population is growing faster than the food supply. This is where conservation touches us practically.

Water Power.—There is much power going to waste in the swift flowing streams among the hills that could be utilized profitably for developing electrical power and light. Some day the farmers and little villages will harness these small water powers and they will turn the wheels of many a rural industry and light the farm and village homes.

Plant an Orchard.

I am a commercial fruit grower, but all the same I advise all farmers to grow fruit for their families for the pleasure of having it fresh and abundant the year around, for the healthfulness of it and to make the farm attractive to the children.

Some say they can buy what they want, but they seldom buy freely, or they can't spare the time and labor; but these cost far less than to buy much.

It should be deemed a duty to supply the family with fruit in great abundance the entire year.

The family fruit orchard should be near the house for convenience, even if some distant knoll may be really a better spot for the fruit. Accessibility should decide.

It should be a long and proportionately narrow rectangular plot, for the convenience of horse cultivation, that there may be as little hand hoeing as possible and should be tiled if it needs it.

Care in Selecting Horses.

Too many men buy horses on the hit-or-miss plan. When we start a dairy we do not buy beef cattle, and we ought to consider the type of horses best adapted to our needs just as we consider the type of cows we need. There are two objects that we must keep in view—that of growing a class of horses that will meet the demands of our business and that will meet the demands of the market. In growing horses that will meet our own demands we could, of course, choose the kind that we naturally prefer and which are best adapted to the farm, but to meet the market demands we must breed horses that will come within the bounds of the regularly defined market classes. An occasional visit to the big city horse market will be an education along this line.

Farm Philosophy.

There are always people trying to cure this world's drought by writing essays on irrigation.

It is always easy to find arguments to back up appetites.

If you would please the pigs you must wallow in the trough.

While a man is grubbing up one sin, two are growing behind his back.

Luck is the first word on the lips of the loafer.

If the Lord had loved us less he would have let us live without labor.

When we become angry our judgment leaves us.

Truth needs no exaggeration, beauty no embellishment.

Flashy people give the world little light.

Not a Lazy Man's Business.—The unsophisticated student of poultry raising sometimes gets the idea into his head that poultry raising is a lazy man's business. In that he is greatly mistaken. The raising of poultry is not suited to the nature of a lazy man. It requires constant activity on the part of the poultryman or poultrywoman to keep things moving as they should move. The poultry business is made up of a vast number of little things. It takes vastly more care to provide for 1000 pounds of hens than it does for 1000 pounds of cow. There is also needed constant study, and study is not suited to the plans or inclinations of the lazy man.

John P. Dolliver.—The population of the country is rushing to the cities. The next census will show that fully sixty-five per cent. of our population is now urban. This leaves only thirty-five per cent. to till the soil. In my state of Iowa, the greatest agricultural state in the Union, the conditions are a little better than in other parts of the country, but even we are feeling the result of the drain to the rural centers. So long as this condition continues, I do not see how we can hope for much relief from the present high prices of the things we eat. Not enough men are working upon the farms to feed the nation at a reasonable price.

When all of the irrigation works undertaken and begun by the United States government shall have been completed, 3,000,000 acres of arid and hitherto useless land will have been reclaimed by the government and fitted for intensive farming. Already over 10,000,000 acres have been thus reclaimed by private enterprise, making over 13,000,000 acres reclaimed out of a possible 60,000,000 acres.

A herd of goats will clear the underbrush from a farm in a very short time. For the last five years a herd of forty goats in the vicinity of Lawrenceville, Ind., has been eating and working on different farms. In that time the animals have changed owners ten times.

Moods of Some Husbands.

"Did you cook the fish I bought?" said a husband coming home at night.

"Yes, my dear."

"I should like to know how you cooked it. I'll bet any money you have spoiled it for my eating."

Taking off the cover—"I thought so. Why in the world did you fry it?"

"My dear, I thought you preferred it fried."

"You thought no such thing. Why didn't you boil it?"

"The last time we had fish I boiled it and you said you liked it fried. But I have boiled some."

And she lifted a cover, showing the shoulder of a cod nicely boiled.

"A pretty dish, this!" he exclaimed.

"Boiled fish, chips and porridge. If you had not been the stupidest woman you would have made a chowder."

She immediately placed before him a dish containing an excellent chowder, saying: "My dear, this is your favorite dish."

"Favorite dish, indeed!" growled the grumbler. "I would rather have a boiled frog."

This was a common expression of his and had been anticipated, and so she uncovered a big dish, and there was a large frog indeed.—Pittsburg "Sun."

Japanese Epigrams on Business.

No risk, no prize; he who dare not go to the tiger's den, can not get a cub.

The sample, the advertisement and the sign over the store should tell the truth perfectly.

Make your rules and regulations simple and let your system stay unchanged, for it will inspire confidence.

When men borrow money they smile like Buddha; when men return money, their attitude is painfully evil.

First choose the right time, next the right place and then unite your forces in harmonious operation.

Gather profit in business as if you were cropping the leaves from the tea plant, leaving the young buds for the next gathering.

Be careful in hard times and careful when prosperity arrives. Be optimistic, always, in dull times, but conservative when prosperity arrives.

Great haste spoils achievement as in the case of the foolish farmer who pulled the rice stalk in order to hasten growth and killed the plant.—"System."

Value of Herbs.

The medical use of certain plants is so important that it ought to be everyday household knowledge. We laugh at our grandparents with their sensible herb teas. But they have more reason to laugh at us for our ignorance and weak dependence upon the doctor.

The dandelion is a liver regulator, use it freely. Wintergreen removes the uric acid from the blood, and so cures rheumatism.

Boneset, catnip, smartweed and hoarhound have a proved worth. Ginger tea to cure a cold is as good now as in the forties. Lettuce and celery if made a regular part of your diet will lessen the need of depleting your bank account by checks to the doctor.

What to Read.

If you have the "blues" read the twenty-seventh Psalm.

If your pocketbook is empty read the thirty-seventh Psalm.

If people seem unkind read the fifteenth chapter of John.

If you are discouraged about your work read the one hundred and twenty-sixth Psalm.

If you are all out of sorts read the twelfth chapter of Hebrews.

If you can't have your own way in everything, keep silent and read the third chapter of James.

If you are losing confidence in men read the thirteenth chapter of First Corinthians.

The steady decline in the price of wheat is a trick to force the farmers to sell and the only way out of it is to hold for higher prices. Very little wheat has been sold in Denver, but the outside mills that are paying higher prices are getting all they want. A good many wheat growers in the northern part of the state are buying steel bins in which to store their grain and if everybody were to do this it would bring the milling trust to terms in short order.

A college education is useful to show how boys can get it without brains.

A man who can play the piano is lucky to be able to do anything so useful as rocking the baby.

Men are so self-satisfied that the only thing about their personal appearance that can't please them is a bald head.

The great advantage a widow has is she can pretend so much better than other women that she never had any experience with men.—New York "Press."



Plans to Live 100 Years.

How can a man live to be a hundred years old?

Seymour Andrews, a retired merchant, eighty-five years old, who declares he is the oldest native of Illinois, says it is a simple problem. His remarks interested members of the Western Association of California Pioneers, who recently celebrated the fifty-ninth anniversary of the admission of California. Here are some of his suggestions:

Don't worry.

Be moral.

Don't be a temperance crank.

Use tobacco, smoke cigars or a pipe moderately.

Don't work too hard.

Don't swear, that leads to other evils.

Take exercise a-plenty.

Be good natured, not a "grouch."

Editor's note: While I do not agree with this man's opinions, but publish them for what they are worth. How can the world progress except by free expressions of opinion? I had rather be a temperance crank than a patron of saloons. Tobacco has medicinal value, but smoking, as a rule, is injurious.

The Apple as Medicine.

A modern scoffer has recently asked whether it would be possible that Eve yielded to the serpent because he told her that apples were good for the complexion. Whether this argument was needed or not, there is no question that it is a true one. Nothing in all our varied and fascinating range of fruits holds quite the same quality as the apple.

A raw, ripe apple at its best is digested in 85 minutes, and the malic acid which gives it its distinctive character stimulates the liver, assists digestion and neutralizes much noxious matter which, if not eliminated, produces eruptions of the skin. "They do not satisfy like potatoes," some people have said to whom they have been recommended as food; but the starch of the potato, added to the surplus of starch we are always eating, renders it undesirable as an article of too frequent consumption.

The more fruit we add to our dietary the clearer brain and clearer skin we are likely to have.

Sea Sick.—The ship, upon clearing the harbor, ran into a half-pitching, half-rolling sea, that became particularly noticeable about the time the twenty-five passengers at the captain's table sat down to dinner.

"I hope that all twenty-five of you will have a pleasant trip," the captain told them as the soup appeared, "and that this little assemblage of twenty-four will reach port much benefited by the voyage. I look upon these twenty-two smiling faces much as a father does upon his family, for I am responsible for the safety of this group of seventeen. I hope that all thirteen of you will join me later in drinking to a merry trip. I believe that we seven fellow passengers are most congenial and I applaud the judgment which chose from the passenger list these three persons for my table. You and I, my dear sir, are—Here steward! Bring on the fish and clear away these dishes."—"Everybody's Magazine."

Care of the Teeth.—More people lose their teeth from neglecting thorough cleansing than from any other cause. If the teeth are to be kept in good condition they should be cleaned after every meal and always before going to bed. It is a good plan to rinse the mouth with a little salt in water morning and evening. This helps to keep the gums healthy, and healthy gums, as a rule, means healthy teeth. The proper way to clean the teeth is not from side to side, as most persons imagine, but up and down. The upper teeth should be brushed from the gums downward, and the lower teeth from the gums upward. Then particular attention should be given to the back or inside of the teeth, as it is there that foreign substances are most apt to accumulate.

Professor Hurt, of the Maine experiment station, says that \$6.54 worth of plant food is taken from the soil in growing one ton of timothy hay.

Bodi-Tone

See Liberal trial offer in full page announcement on cover page 2 of this issue.



TWO REMARKABLE NEW FRUITS WE OFFER THIS FALL

PLANTS OF

SYRACUSE RED RASPBERRY AND DIPLOMA CURRANT

SYRACUSE RED RASPBERRY

C. A. Green guarantees this to be the largest, most productive and most vigorous hardy red raspberry in existence. We have been testing this variety at Green's fruit farm for nearly ten years. It is a success in every way. It propagates slowly, therefore plants cannot be sold cheap. The fact that it propagates slowly is to its advantage, since myriads of sucker plants are worse than weeds.

SYRACUSE RED RASPBERRY continues in bearing six weeks.



SYRACUSE RED RASPBERRY

It is not considered an ever-bearing variety. The color is bright red, of superior quality, fruit reasonably firm. This variety beats the world, and we know it.

One plant of this great raspberry, worth a dollar, will be given every person placing a general order with us to the extent of \$10.00.

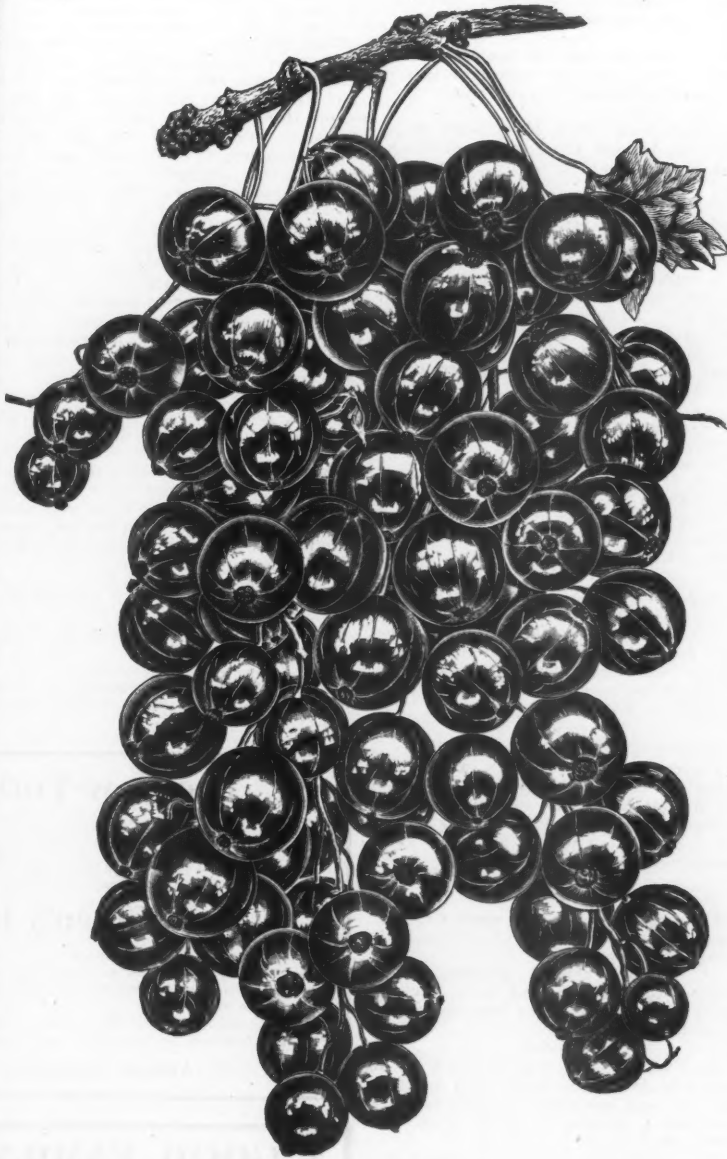
DIPLOMA CURRANT

This remarkable variety, originating with Jacob Moore, the originator of Brighton grape, Red Cross currant and other varieties, is offered for sale this fall. Fall is the time to plant currants, gooseberries, raspberries, grapevines, apple and cherry trees and everything that is hardy.

We have never grown so large a currant as the DIPLOMA. It is possessed with great vigor and is very productive. It is the red currant that received the Diploma at the World's Fair at Chicago, hence its name DIPLOMA Currant.

Now is the time to order plants, vines and trees for fall planting. We commence to dig October first and continue to dig and ship until winter sets in. October and November are the months to plant in the fall.

CATALOG FREE
on Application



DIPLOMA CURRANT



GREEN'S NURSERY CO.
ROCHESTER, NEW YORK





Fun for the Family

The Happy Farmer.

The farmer was in days gone by
An object of compassion.
He said "by gum" and joked "old Si"
Because it was the fashion.
He held, while following the plow,
Unto his own devices,
While we were worrying as to how
To eat at city prices.

The farmer now has corn and oats,
And meat and eggs and cider;
His sphere of influence, one notes,
Each year is growing wider.
He lets "us city fellers" grin
At "Rubes" and lives in clover,
While we go broke for food in tin
Diluted and warmed over.

—Washington "Star."

The Obvious.

"How much do you love me?"
The beautiful creature at his side
looked at him appealingly. "I must know."

"Very well, then. I love you a little more than playing cards and a little less than my regular business. I love you more after I have had a good dinner and a good cigar than I do before. I love you about half as much as the first girl I ever loved—who was ten years older than I was—and more than I ever expect to love anyone else until I get to be over 50. I love your extravagances more than your economies because they cause me more trouble. I love what I cannot verify in you more than what I know."

"And why," she persisted, "do you dare to tell me all this—which I know to be true?"—"Life."

He Was Getting On.—One Sunday recently in the suburbs of Nottingham, England, a young man and his sweetheart were walking out together through the lanes. He was rather of a bashful nature. He had been walking out with the same young woman—"Angelina"—for a considerable time. On this particular day, however, he mustered up sufficient courage to ask her how she thought he was progressing with his courting. At the same time his arm stole around her waist in the approved Nottingham fashion. "Well," she said, quietly, "I think you're holding your own."

Her End of It.—Old Rooster.—What do you think you are going to hatch out of the doorknob and that piece of brick?

Old Hen (fiercely).—I'll hatch a skyscraper if I want to. You go and attend to your own affairs. I'm running this branch of the business.—Chicago "News."

Johnson.—That man in the corner hasn't spoken a word this evening. Perhaps he is doing all the more thinking?

Jackson.—Very likely. He tells me he finds it impossible to say a word in company, but he is a clever man nevertheless. He is an author."

Johnson.—"Of what, pray?"

Jackson.—"Why, of that famous book, 'Aids to Conversation.'"—"Tid-Bits."

"What-all's de matter wif de chile?" asked the visitor sympathetically.

"I specs hit's too much watermillion," responded the mother.

"Ho! Go 'long wif you," protested the visitor scornfully. "Dey cya'n't never be too much watermillion. Hit mus' be dat dere ain't enough boy."

"RequiesCAT in Pace."

Lines on Fudge.

Written on the death of a favorite cat.



SWEET FUDGE.

Sweet Fudge, you're dead; your troubles o'er;
You'll serenade at night no more.
No more stretch wide both mouth and eye
And make Rome howl with your wild cry.
How sudden 'twas; how sad and sore;
Dear Fudge, you never died before.
How loving, Fudge, you never were;
How freely, Fudge, you shed your fur.
What virtues, talents and all such
You never had, Fudge; no, not much.
I hope a place, Fudge, you'll find out
Where talents such as yours can sprout.
Kick if you do not like the land;
Or if your wings are second hand;
Or if it's hard to learn to fly.
You'll have your own way by and by.
And as you liked the warmth so well
Perhaps you'll find a home in—well
In some warm place, we will not name.
But you may find it just the same.
F. H.

Time was I thought I loved a girl,
I think her name was Carrie;
Oh, she was fair to look upon,
And one I hoped to marry;
But she invited me to tea,
And I went home dejected;
For every time her father spoke
This maiden him corrected.

"But," said the skeptical husband, "I don't see how that new store can afford to sell you everything at less than cost."

"Oh, that's easily explained," rejoined the knowing wife. "They sell such enormous quantities of everything."—Chicago "News."

Two young men, both in love, were exchanging confidences one day about their progress with their adored ones.

"I ate some of the cake she made just to make myself solid," said one.

"Um—did you succeed?" asked the other.

Tar.—"On my last voyage I saw waves one hundred feet high!"

Spar.—"I've been a sailor forty years, and never seen 'em over forty."

Tar.—"P'raps not, but everything is higher now than it used to be, mate!"

Boy's Predicament.—The terrible news comes from the western part of the Cherokee nation, says an American paper, that a boy climbed a cornstalk to see how the corn was getting along, and now the corn is growing faster than the boy can climb down. The boy is now clear out of sight. Three men have undertaken to cut down the stalk with axes and save the boy from starvation, but it grows so fast that they can't hack twice in the same spot. The boy is living on nothing but raw corn, and already has thrown down over four bushels of cobs.

She.—"I'll never marry a man whose fortune hasn't at least five ciphers in it."

He (exultingly).—"Oh, darling! mine's all ciphers."

He.—"Do you take me for a fool?"
She.—"No; but my judgment is not infallible."—Boston "Transcript."

A Cut from Miss Keen.—Mr. Sappleigh (on leaving the resort).—I think, Miss Keen, I said good-by to you before.

Miss Keen.—Oh, always glad to say good-by to you, Mr. Sappleigh.—Boston "Transcript."

"I could not think of depriving you of your seat," she sweetly said. "Pray, keep it." He sat down again. "Very well, if you insist upon it, ma'am," he said in a resigned voice. "But I've already been carried by my street."—Cleveland "Plain Dealer."

"S train in?"
"Yep; just coom in."

"Naw! I mane, is it rainin'?"

"Oh, Gwan!—Hear what happened to Casey's cow?"

"Casey's cow?"

"Yep; fell and strained her milk!"—Advertiser.

"I suppose you go to the city at least once a year?" said the summer boarder.
"I used tew," replied the old farmer, "but I ain't been there for nigh on three years. Since we got rural free delivery I kin git buncoed jist as well by mail, b'gosh!"—"Exchange."

I never hear the breakfast bell,
I never hear the chicken crow;
What time the fresh dawn lights the dell
I do not care, I do not know;
I doze and dream, I wink and nod,
I've got the sleeping sickness, dear,
And got it bad.
—Baltimore "Sun."

"You're up early this morning, sir," said the milkman. "Out for a little fresh air, I suppose?"

"I dunno," replied Popley, "can't tell whether it's an heir or an heirless yet. I've just been for the doctor."—Philadelphia "Press."

The Widow.—"I want a man to do odd jobs around the house and grounds, run errands; one that is willing to work and never answer back or grow impatient."

The Applicant.—"It's a husband you want, madam."—"Baseball Magazine."

Found.—Mr. Popp.—Hurrah! For once in my life I know where my cuff links are.

Mrs. Popp.—Where are they now?

Mr. Popp.—The baby's swallowed 'em!

Mrs. Briggs.—Does your husband take any special exercise?

Mrs. Griggs.—Yes; he's all the time kicking.—Boston "Transcript."

Killing Quack.—In August, 1906, I plowed the land, sandy loam, about five inches deep, cut it up with a disk harrow, then sowed it in rye at the rate of three bushels to the acre with 500 pounds of high grade fertilizer, says "Rural New Yorker." The rye made a heavy growth that fall. In the spring I cut it, fed it green, when it was plowed again and prepared and sowed in millet with fertilizer again as above stated. Millet made a good growth; when it was headed I cut and cured for hay; plowed again and sowed to rye as above. The next spring when the rye was cut and the land was plowed I found none of the quack grass. I got rid of it and got feed out of ground at the same time.

Apples for Sleeplessness.—The apple is such a common fruit that very few persons are familiar with its remarkably efficacious medicinal properties. Everyone ought to know that the very best thing to do is to eat one or two apples before retiring for the night. Persons uninitiated in the mysteries of the fruit are liable to throw up their hands in horror at the visions of dyspepsia which such a suggestion may summon up, but no harm can come even to a delicate system by the eating of a ripe apple before going to bed. The apple is an excellent brain food, because it has more phosphoric acid in easily digested shape than any other fruit.

Let no act be done haphazard, nor otherwise than according to the finished rules that govern its kind.—Marcus Aurelius.

There is no excellence without great labor.—William Wirt.

An investment in knowledge always pays the best interest.—Franklin.

The measure of a man's life is the well spending of it and not the length.

Nothing great was ever achieved without enthusiasm.—Emerson.

As a man is judged by the company he keeps, so is a business house judged by the character of its printing.

Your Thoughts Make You.—Do you know your thoughts make your character? Your true character is what you are. Your reputation is what people think you are. What you think of to-day will be built into your character to-morrow. Thoughts are live things. Our thoughts form the expression of our faces. We can choose whether we want to look interesting or uninteresting, sour or sweet, good tempered or ill tempered. Consider well the law of consequences for they affect one's health, too.

Farmer, watching a motor car.—What's that thing stuck up on the side? Chauffeur.—That's a spare tire in case one of the wheels goes wrong.

Farmer.—Well, I've driven horses for nigh on forty years, an' I never carried a spare leg for one of 'em yet.

Transferred But Not Misplaced.—Asker.—So you found your "Painless Filling" sign that the college boys took.

Pullen.—Yes, the confounded young scamps had stuck it up over a restaurant.—Boston "Transcript."

Him.—They say kissing spreads disease.

Her.—Oh, I'm so glad I've been vaccinated!

"From what has happened we may infer what may happen."—Latin Proverb.

A WOMAN'S LOVE

And Sympathy For Her Own Sex Leads Her to Devote Her Life to Relieve Their Suffering

TREATMENT FREE FOR THE ASKING

Dr. Luella McKinley Derbyshire, the most widely-known lady physician in the world, now offers to you, sick and suffering sister, a FREE



trial treatment, and the benefit of her long years of experience in scientifically treating leucorrhoea, displacement, ulceration or inflammation of the womb, disease of the ovaries, barrenness, profuse or painful menstruation, backache, bloating, nervous prostration, sick headaches and the many other ills so common to the sex. Middle-aged ladies passing through that painful and depressing period, the change of life, find relief. If you are suffering let the doctor help you. IT COSTS YOU NOTHING TO TRY Her HOME TREATMENT. Write today describing your case fully. A valuable medical pamphlet FREE to every woman applying for the free treatment.

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ASTHMA—I want to tell all who are afflicted with ASTHMA what cured me after 46 years of suffering. Send your address and learn of something for which you will be grateful the rest of your life.
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If you are, do not tax and injure your stomach with medicine. Your physician will endorse our Eutonia Suppositories as a simple, practical and positively safe remedy. It has proved so for over thirty years. If your druggist does not keep them, send to

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If you are just dragging around you ought to know why, and also how backache, bearing down pain, special weakness, female nervousness, etc., can and is being cured by simple means in the home by patients themselves. Thousands of cured patients. Write me to-day.
DR. M. H. BROWN, 84 H. Adams St., Chicago, Ill.

25 ARTISTIC POST CARDS, MAG.-CAT. CLUB PLAN
Your name in Gold on 10 Flower Cards for 10c.
CHAS. D. GREEN, 297 Warwick St., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Gold Watch and Ring GIVEN
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We positively give both a Famous Alton Watch and a beautiful Ring to every person who sells 25 post cards for us. American movement, factory tested, guaranteed five years; also a Gold Laid Ring set with a Congo Gem, sparkling like a \$50 diamond, for selling 50 packages of beautiful high grade Art Post Cards. 10c per package. Order 2 packages and we will send you \$2; and we will positively mail you the watch, ring and chain. ALTON WATCH CO., Dept. S-44, CHICAGO

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Our readers tell us that Green's Fruit Grower is the best monthly magazine that comes to their homes. For nearly thirty years we have been trying to learn how to make a valuable rural publication. That we have succeeded is shown from the fact that Green's Fruit Grower has more paid subscribers than any similar publication in the world.

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WHERE WE HAVE NO AGENT, TO EVERY PERSON SENDING US THE ATTACHED
COUPON, OR WHO WRITES US THE INFORMATION ASKED FOR IN THE COUPON.

We have deposited One Thousand Dollars (\$1,000) in Gold with the FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF MILWAUKEE. This \$1000.00 will be given away in prizes in the most original prize contest ever conducted. See "Certificate of Deposit" and list of cash prizes below.

This \$1,000.00 prize contest is open to every person who writes us the information, asked for in the coupon, or who fills out and sends us the coupon.

The details of the contest will be sent at once. We will also send a beautiful and valuable present, no matter whether you enter the cash prize contest or not.

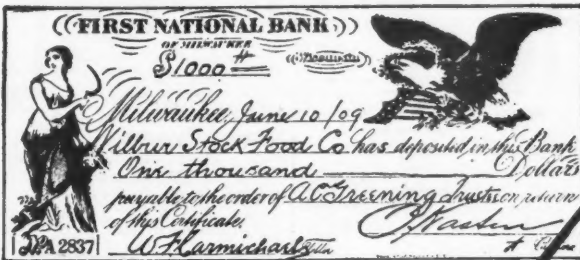
Remember, you receive this handsome present at once absolutely free, and besides may win the first prize of Five Hundred Dollars in Gold.

Remember, too, that it requires no special knowledge to compete for this great prize. Any one in the family can compete—Father, Mother, Boy or Girl—or all of them together.

It will require only a few minutes of anybody's time. No canvassing or selling goods is required, just a few minutes work in the evening or at any spare time. The cash prizes are:

1 First Prize	\$500.00 cash
1 Second Prize	100.00 cash
1 Third Prize	50.00 cash
4 Prizes, \$25.00 each	100.00 cash
10 Prizes, 10.00 each	100.00 cash
10 Prizes, 5.00 each	50.00 cash
100 Prizes, 1.00 each	100.00 cash
127 Prizes	\$1000.00 cash

Think What Could be Done With That Extra \$500.00
It would build a comfortable addition to the house. It would furnish your home complete. It would build a granary or an extension to the barns. It would give a young person a business



Mr. A. C. Greening is a Notary Public in the County of Milwaukee, and is acting as trustee of the \$1000.00 prize contest fund for the Wilbur Stock Food Company.

education, or go a long way towards completing a college course.

It would pay for a trip to Europe or an extensive journey through America.

If it were required for no other use, it would start or increase a bank account very nicely.

You will surely decide that it is worth trying for when you consider that the trial costs nothing. Besides you receive a valuable present if you will simply write us or

SEND THE COUPON

Better do it now while you have it in mind. Some one is going to get the \$500.00, and every one who writes or sends the coupon is sure of the special present FREE of cost.

We don't have to tell people any more how good Wilbur's Stock Tonic is. Its place is established among the farmers and feeders of the country. Those who have tested it accept its saving in feeds and the improved condition of live stock as a matter of course and order it regularly. Those who make the first trial are surprised at the results as they do not at first realize how a small amount of Wilbur's Stock Tonic can bring such results.

The secret of it is very simple. Under ordinary conditions there is a large waste of the nutrient element of feed. A right tonic increases the powers of digestion and assimilation and enables the animal to get all there is from the feed besides increasing the appetite. With the dairy cow the milk-producing feed is all assimilated and converted into milk when the digestive functions are kept in perfect condition. With horses it regulates the bowels, softens the stomach, purifies the blood and fills the animal with vitality and action. For mares with foal it acts as a wonderful tonic and invigorator. For raising colts to strong, healthy animals, it has no equal. With steers and hogs the fattening elements of feeds are all appropriated; with fowls the full complement of feed is turned into eggs.



Wilbur's Stock Tonic

is simply nature's corrective elements, that maintain perfect health and condition, give relish to the feeds and aid in digestion, as do the grasses and herbs in the green pastures. It not only increases the efficiency of feeds, but it fortifies live stock against disease and saves veterinary bills and loss of profits and of time.

Send today for the FREE PAIL, the particulars of our \$1,000 prize contest and a beautiful and valuable gift.

Our References—First National Bank, Milwaukee, or any other bank in America; any Commercial Agency in America; any Agricultural Journal in America.

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Name.....
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Kindly fill in here the number of live stock you own;
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Wilbur Stock Food Co., Milwaukee, Wis.
Gentlemen: I have been feeding Wilbur's Stock Tonic for some time with best results. I feed it daily to horses, cows and hogs, and find it does everything you claim for it. I have fed other kinds but they are nowhere to compare with yours. I never expect to be without Wilbur's Stock Tonic.
Yours truly, FRANK E. FOX.

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Gentlemen: I, J. N. Holmes, have used the Wilbur Stock Tonic nearly four years, and as a horseman I claim it is the best I have used of all Stock Tonics. It makes cows give more milk and it makes horses shine—making old horses young and fat. It makes hens lay and calves grow, and everything healthy.
Yours truly, J. N. HOLMES.

Biddeford, Maine.
Wilbur Stock Food Co., Milwaukee, Wis.
Dear Sirs: I was just about to write to you as I am about out of your tonic. It is the finest tonic I have ever used for all kinds of stock.
Yours truly,
WALLACE S. EMMONS, R. R. No. 3.

North Pomfret, Vt.
Wilbur Stock Food Co., Milwaukee, Wis.
Gentlemen: Please send me 100 pounds of your Stock Tonic as soon as possible. Have been without it for a short time and find I cannot get along without it, and keep my horses in good condition. It is a good conditioner, the best I ever used. I have been without it for two months and my horses are going down. Please ship to West Hartford, Vt., at once.
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We are constantly buying complete stock of brand new, high-grade merchandise at SHERIFFS'—RECEIVERS' and MANUFACTURERS' SALES. We invade every field of commerce. Our stock includes practically everything under the sun—whether it be for the HOME—FIELD—FARM—OFFICE—FACTORY—we have it in our mammoth stock and always at a SAVING IN PRICE.

Our WONDERFUL CATALOG

We have published a BRAND NEW CATALOG, different than any other previously issued by us. It is twice as big; it gives the history of our business and tells all about our WONDERFUL OPERATIONS; contains over 50,000 BARGAIN OFFERS in every line. Gives illustrations true to the articles described. It contains 16 pages in natural color reproductions showing all articles true to life in every detail. It describes more fully, the various articles offered in this advertisement. It is a book such as every BARGAIN SEEKING MAN OR WOMAN must have in his or her possession. If you fail to secure a copy you will make a mistake. It is FREE if you'll follow directions in this advertisement.

How to Answer This Advertisement

Study the contents of this advertisement carefully and if you are in a position to do so, send us an order for your selection from the articles advertised. Everything is guaranteed to be exactly as represented or money refunded. We will ship any order selected at prices advertised, provided a deposit of 25% accompanies the order, balance C. O. D. to be paid when material reaches destination and is found as represented. If you are not prepared to send order at once, write us and say that you have seen the advertisement in Green's Fruit Grower and what articles interest you most and we will send you such literature as applies to the subject. We will also mail you our complete general Catalog. It is fully illustrated and tells all about our business.

OUR GRAND FALL OFFER

We have just completed our NEW, GENERAL CATALOG, containing in detail our wonderful FALL OFFER. This advertisement, however, embraces a general outline of the contents of this WONDERFUL PUBLICATION. During this Fall we have REDUCED, lower than ever before, the wonderful bargain prices at which our merchandise has been sold.

Lumber Send us your lumber bill for our estimate. We will quote you brand new, high-grade, clean stock and make you prices lower than anyone else can afford to sell it for. We own outright over 50,000,000 feet of brand new lumber. There isn't a piece of second-hand lumber in our stock. All of our mill work is also brand new. If you will tell us just what you need, listing up each item correctly, we will quote you on the entire bill of material you need to construct your building of any kind. Our prices are always the lowest. We are selling more lumber and building material direct to users than any other concern in the world. Write us for our low estimates.

Furniture Over \$300,000.00 of brand new furniture, carpets, rugs and linoleum, everything needed to furnish your home complete. No shoddy furniture in our stock. It is the best that can be manufactured. It is built for the taste of people who know real quality. Our goods are bought at Sheriffs', Receivers' and Manufacturers' sales. That gives us a big advantage over any possible competition and the public gets the benefit of our buying operations. Write for prices on any article you may require. Our general catalog shows all our wonderful furniture stock. When in Chicago visit our wonderful furniture sales rooms, the largest in America.

BARGAINS in EVERY LINE

FURNITURE—RUGS—CARPETS—OFFICE FIXTURES—LUMBER—SASH DOORS—BUILDING MATERIAL—ROOFING—FENCING—HARDWARE—BELTING—SHAFTING—MACHINERY—STRUCTURAL IRON—PAINT—PLUMBING—HEATING MATERIAL—PIPE—VALVES—FITTINGS—ELECTRICAL APPARATUS—all these are included in our MAMMOTH GENERAL STOCK.

OUR BINDING GUARANTEE

We GUARANTEE that every article you purchase from us will be EXACTLY AS REPRESENTED in every way. If you secure any merchandise from us not exactly as represented, we'll TAKE IT BACK at our FREIGHT EXPENSE and REFUND YOUR MONEY in full. We will in every instance "MAKE GOOD." We know full well the value of a SATISFIED CUSTOMER, and we will try our utmost to PLEASE YOU. We number over 100,000 customers who are regularly sending us their orders for general supplies, and we earnestly solicit just an opportunity to prove the virtue of our business for your INDIVIDUAL PURPOSE.

In every line of SUPPLIES and MERCHANDISE we can SAVE YOU MONEY, and BACKED BY OUR BINDING GUARANTEE you cannot "GO WRONG." Our CAPITAL STOCK and SURPLUS is over \$1,000,000.00. We refer you to any bank or banker anywhere; to any express company; to the mercantile agencies; to the publisher of this or any other periodical; or you can write direct to our Depository, THE DROVERS' DEPOSIT NATIONAL BANK, UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO.

We will ship ANY ARTICLE shown in this advertisement C.O.D., with PRIVILEGE OF EXAMINATION, provided you send us a deposit of 25% on account as evidence of good faith, the balance after material reaches destination and you have had an opportunity to examine and see that you have secured the articles that you have ordered. If the goods are not what you expected WE WILL REFUND your purchase price, bringing goods back to Chicago at OUR EXPENSE. You are SAFE at all times in dealing with us. We would advise that you send us an order at once selected from this advertisement, so as to demonstrate fully to your mind our money saving proposition.

RUGS—0x12 Foot RUGS—\$6.50—extensive variety of beautiful patterns, oriental or floral designs, rich color combinations. These Rugs are reversible and may be used on either side, thus giving you the service of two Rugs for the price of one. These Rugs are absolutely brand new and perfect. We also have a large stock of Royal Wilton, Axminster and other high-grade Rugs.

Gasoline Engines—8 horse-power, strictly high-grade brand new Gasoline Engine at \$49.75, fully guaranteed, complete in every respect. Price includes ignition, carburetor, valves, etc. In fact complete outfit ready for use. This engine is simple to operate. We will sell on 30 days' free trial, so you take no chance in your purchase. A five-year guarantee against defective workmanship or material. Gasoline Engines in all sizes. Complete stock of Steam Engines, Boilers, Machinery. Write for Special List.

Water Pressure System—Modern Air Pressure Water Works Supply Systems at prices ranging from \$6 to \$60. They are strictly new, first-class and complete in every detail. Our book "Lumbering and Heating," which we send free of charge, tells all about them. You can enjoy city comfort.

Brick Siding—\$1.85 buys 100 square feet of our Pressed Steel Imitation Brick Siding, a fireproof covering for building over every kind. It is easy to put on, requires no previous experience. Looks just like the real bricks after you put it on your building. Sheets are 24 inches wide by 66 inches long. We will prepay the freight if you live East of Colorado, except in the States of Texas and Oklahoma. This freight prepaid proposition refers only to this brick siding. Ask for free sample.

Plumbing Material—80c buys our special fast-rim cast iron, white enamel Kitchen Sink—new but slightly defective. Price includes strainer and coupling. \$5 buys an enamel Bath Tub. \$10 is our price for a cast iron, roll-rim, white enamel Bath Tub. \$9.50 for our white enamel low down tank Water Closet, complete outfit. You can buy Wash Stands from us at \$2.50. Other articles at correspondingly low prices. We can furnish everything needed in Plumbing Material. Special Instruction Book mailed free. Mention advt.

Shingles—30 carloads of Washington Red Cedar Shingles at exceptionally low prices. Our shingle mill connections on the Pacific Coast enable us to supply you the very best grades of shingles that you can possibly rely on. We carry a tremendous stock of all grades in Chicago and can make immediate shipment. Special low prices on straight shingles. We guarantee grades. Write today for quotations. Tell us how many shingles you need.

Genuine Leather Couch—\$9.75. Quarter sawed oak frame, diamond tufted top. Has a guaranteed oil tempered spring construction. We are guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction. It is 76 in. long and 37 in. wide. It is upholstered with a good quality of genuine leather. It is the best "buy" in a leather couch on the market at the price. Write for our catalog.

Pipe & Fittings—A complete stock of Galvanized Iron Pipe at prices lower than you can purchase elsewhere. We offer a good grade of Black Pipe, threaded and complete with the following prices per foot: 1-in., 8¢; 1 1/2-in., 10¢; 2-in., 12¢; 2 1/2-in., 14¢; 3-in., 16¢; 3 1/2-in., 18¢; 4-in., 20¢; 4 1/2-in., 22¢; 5-in., 24¢; 5 1/2-in., 26¢; 6-in., 28¢; 6 1/2-in., 30¢; 7-in., 32¢; 7 1/2-in., 34¢; 8-in., 36¢; 8 1/2-in., 38¢; 9-in., 40¢; 9 1/2-in., 42¢; 10-in., 44¢; 10 1/2-in., 46¢; 11-in., 48¢; 11 1/2-in., 50¢; 12-in., 52¢; 12 1/2-in., 54¢; 13-in., 56¢; 13 1/2-in., 58¢; 14-in., 60¢; 14 1/2-in., 62¢; 15-in., 64¢; 15 1/2-in., 66¢; 16-in., 68¢; 16 1/2-in., 70¢; 17-in., 72¢; 17 1/2-in., 74¢; 18-in., 76¢; 18 1/2-in., 78¢; 19-in., 80¢; 19 1/2-in., 82¢; 20-in., 84¢; 20 1/2-in., 86¢; 21-in., 88¢; 21 1/2-in., 90¢; 22-in., 92¢; 22 1/2-in., 94¢; 23-in., 96¢; 23 1/2-in., 98¢; 24-in., 100¢. Other sizes at similarly low prices. Complete stock of Valves and Fittings for every purpose. Send us a memorandum of your wants.

Beaded Ceiling—Steel Beaded Ceiling \$1.50 for 100 square feet of our new Metal Beaded Ceiling. It can also be used for siding. The sheets are 6 and 8 ft. long by 24 in. in width. The beads are small corrugations 1/2 inches in size, running the full length of the sheet. A fine ceiling for any general purpose. Easy to lay, requires no experience. We will prepay freight on this Beaded Ceiling at this price to all points East of Colorado except to Ohio and Texas—prices to these points on application.

Heating Apparatus—We furnish complete Hot Air—Hot Water and Steam Heating Plants of every kind. It makes no difference whether it is an old or a new building. We can furnish material at Real Wrecking Prices. Our Special Heating Pocket, which we send free of charge to those interested, tells all the facts and gives much valuable information. Send us Sketch or Diagram of your building or home and we will Make You an Estimate. Anyone Can Install Them with our blue print.

Blacksmith Supplies—Horseshoes at \$3.25 per keg. Horseshoe Nails at .07 per lb. Hammers at .40. Forges, from \$4.50 up. Anvils, from \$1.00 p.b. up. Everything you need in Blacksmith Tools. Our General Catalog fully describes our present stock. No matter what your needs write us; we are receiving new merchandise daily. Tell us what you need.

Hardware—Lanterns at \$9.95. Axes at \$1.00. Hatchets at \$0.80. Locks up from \$1.00. These are samples from our General Catalog. Our Wonderful Price Maker. You will find that there isn't an article in the Hardware Line but what we can furnish it to you at Extremely Low Prices. Our entire stock of this material is new, nice, clean, good—just as good as you can purchase anywhere, and Prices Are Right. You had better see our Quotations before you buy from anyone else.

Cement Making Machinery—We can furnish machinery and tools for manufacturing cement blocks or put up cement buildings of every kind. There isn't anyone that you can go to who has a more complete stock of such apparatus than we have, and the prices will mean a decided saving in every way. Even if you have no immediate intention of using the machinery you better write us.

Linoleum—\$16 per sq. yd. Exactly like illustration. Wearing quality guaranteed. It makes no difference whether it is an old or a new building. We can furnish material at Real Wrecking Prices. Our Special Heating Pocket, which we send free of charge to those interested, tells all the facts and gives much valuable information. Send us Sketch or Diagram of your building or home and we will Make You an Estimate. Anyone Can Install Them with our blue print.

Paint—We can furnish in Red, Brown or Black. 50c per gal. is our price for our PREMIER 10-year guaranteed ready mixed paints when ordered in full barrel lots; in gallon quantities our price is 50c. We can furnish paints, varnishes, oils, stains, brushes, and in fact everything pertaining to the line. On application we will mail you our color card with full information. We save you money.

Strong Hog Troughs \$1.50—Galvanized Hog Troughs \$1.50; extra strong, made of heavy 1/2 inch boiler steel; the best shaped tanks manufactured absolutely indestructible—clean and sanitary. All metal well riveted. Stand strong and firm on the ground. Easily worth \$2.50 to \$4.00. Size 6 inches deep, 12 inches wide and 5 feet long. Other sizes at proportionate prices. A complete stock of tanks and troughs of all kinds.

Tanks—32-Gallon Round Galvanized Steel Tank for \$3.00; made of 20-gauge galvanized steel; the top bound with angle steel and bottoms secured between two pieces of flat steel and built extra strong. Tanks ranging up to 38 barrels capacity are made in this shape. Prices from \$3.00 to \$30.00. All kinds of Dipping Tanks, Gas Tanks, Oil Tanks, and tanks for all purposes. Get prices on Galvanized Steel Wagon Tanks, Patent Tank Heaters and Galvan. Cookers.

Plaster Board \$2.50—\$9.50 for 100 square feet of our Famous Quick Plaster Board—better than lath and plaster. Easy to put on, requires no previous experience. The best substitute for lath and plaster ever invented. It is a denser of sound—a non-conductor of heat and cold and non-crackable. Write for free sample.

Culverts—Steel and Iron Culverts, in all sizes ranging from 6 in. to 72 in. diameter. We can supply your every want. We have several carloads of riveted, high-grade, extra thick, heavy Cast Iron ready for immediate use at the following prices: 12 inch.....Per ft., \$0.50 18 inch.....Per ft., \$0.90 24 inch.....Per ft., .60 30 inch.....Per ft., 1.20 Other sizes at proportionately low prices. Write us what your needs may be. We can also furnish Cast Iron and Galvanized Corrugated Culverts. A splendid chance to secure your needs if you write us at once. We give immediate delivery.

Nails—We purchased a cargo of nails in a recent steam-boat disaster. These nails are mixed, all kinds together and are more or less rusted, but are straight and good for all general purposes. Make a fine, handy assortment for all around use. Sizes ranging from about 3d. to 30d. Our price per keg of 100 lbs., \$1.50. Also several thousand kegs nails one size to keg, size from 3d. to 30d., price per keg, \$1.75. Nails straight, first class and one size only to a keg, guaranteed condition, per keg, \$2.20. Wire Staples and everything in the nail line is offered at a material saving if you buy at once.

OUT OUT THIS COUPON!
Chicago House Wrecking Co., Chicago
I saw your full page advertisement in Green's Fruit Grower. Send me free of cost your Large General Catalog. I am interested especially in (6)

Barbed Wire \$1.75 Per Reel At this price we furnish special high-grade galvanized, brand new Barbed Wire. The price is per reel, and each reel contains 50 rods. This material is acknowledged the best wire manufactured. It is made of No. 14 wire and has barbs three inches apart and every reel is guaranteed true to measure. We have an unlimited supply but the price is bound to advance, and would advise quick action if you are in need of wire. Have also in stock several car loads of galvanized 4-point barbed wire, put up about 100 lbs. to a reel, damaged slightly but good for all general purposes. Price per 100 lbs. while it lasts, \$2. Painted barbed wire 100 lbs. \$1.85 Twisted cable wire, 100 lbs. \$1.75

Fencing—The Best Galvanized Woven Wire Fencing manufactured strictly first-class; made of hard spring wire. Top and bottom wires are made of two wires twisted together to form one extra heavy wire. We can furnish in all sizes and shapes. Our special 36-inch hog fencing with stays 6 inches apart we quote at per rod 19¢. Extra heavy cattle fencing, 46 inches high, with six inch stays, per rod 36¢. Our special poultry and rabbit fencing, small enough to turn any poultry or rabbit and heavy enough to turn cattle, 48 in. high, per rod 30¢.

Doors and Windows—20,000 brand new, first class, at 15 to 50% saving. The most staple sizes are included in this lot. We also have a complete stock of Mill Work, including windows, doors, frames, interior trim, and in fact everything needed to construct or improve your building. Our Prices are Lower than you can get anywhere else. All material is first class stock of Standard Manufacture. We Will Save You 40% or more. Send us Complete List of what you need for our Low Delivered Prices.

CHICAGO HOUSE WRECKING CO., 35th & Iron Sts., CHICAGO

Name.....
Town and County.....
R.F.D.—P.O. Box.....State.....

Chicago House Wrecking Co., Chicago, Ill.
Gentlemen:—I received your lumber (House Design No. 149), and I have got it hauled and I have saved at least \$400.00 on my house by buying from your Company. Your lumber is better than is sold here. All safely landed but the paint. Please send it.
Thank you for your kind attention.
(Signed) NEHMAH McCANDLESS.

Massachusetts.
Chicago House Wrecking Co., Chicago, Ill.
Dear Sirs:—We received the car of lumber all in good condition and all there as far as I can make out until we get it built. It came in quick time, being here May 11th. Order No. 32,308.
We are very much pleased with the lumber and neighbors that helped us say that when they build, they will send there for their goods.
Yours truly,
(Signed) HOWARD L. SMITH.

Ohio.
Chicago House Wrecking Co., Chicago, Ill.
Gentlemen:—Words are inadequate to express our delight in the class of lumber you sent us for House Design No. 6 and we willingly agree to give you all of our business if you will continue this. We will write you when to ship the next house, so kindly have ready in order to save delay.
Yours truly,
(Signed) DAVID & JACKSON,
Per C. R. DAVIS.

Michigan.
Chicago House Wrecking Co., Chicago, Ill.
Gentlemen:—The lumber, also bill of lading, received and everything is fine, and am well pleased with the lumber and all those who have seen it are convinced that yours is the place to buy. I got the car unloaded last night and found everything all right.
(Signed) W. H. E. McNEILL.
House Design No. 6.